

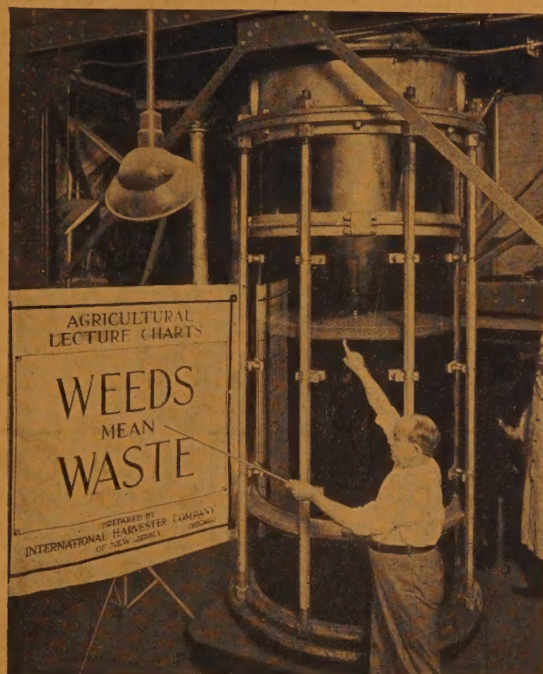
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXIV. No. 3.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

February 12, 1930.



THIS huge separation tube is the heart of the Warren Process. In this tube the strong pure seed is separated from the weeds and weak germinating seeds. The pure seed is removed, dried to exactly the right moisture content and delivered to you—99 90/100% Pure Crop Seed with less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent other crop.

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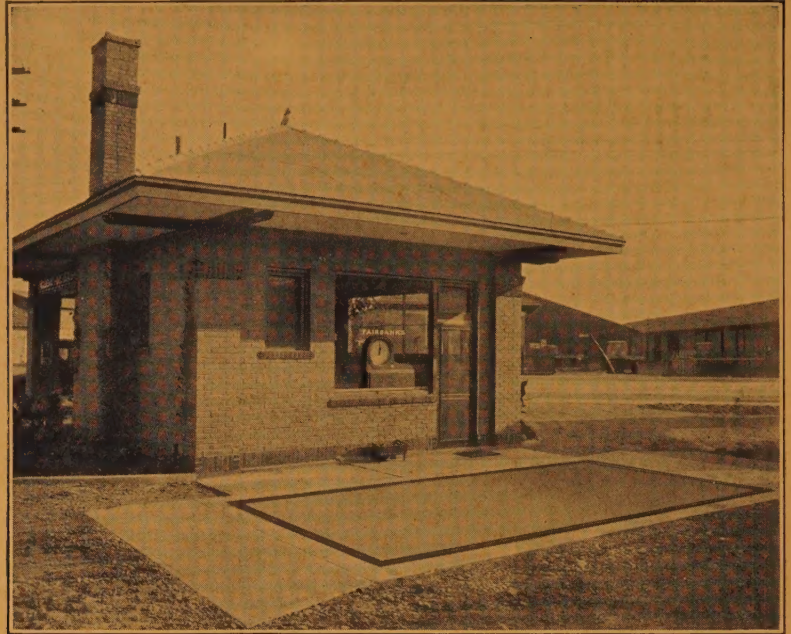


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MEN who weigh grain in motor trucks find that Fairbanks Double-Faced Dial Scales offer practical advantages that save time and money. The mechanism of these scales is the same as the famous Fairbanks Type "S" Truck Scale—built especially for weighing trucks. But by equipping the scales with double-faced dials, greatly improved efficiency and convenience are secured.

When a truck is driven upon the scale platform, accurate weight is indicated instantly by an *unwavering* pointer on a big, legible dial that can be seen both by the man in the office and the driver of the truck.

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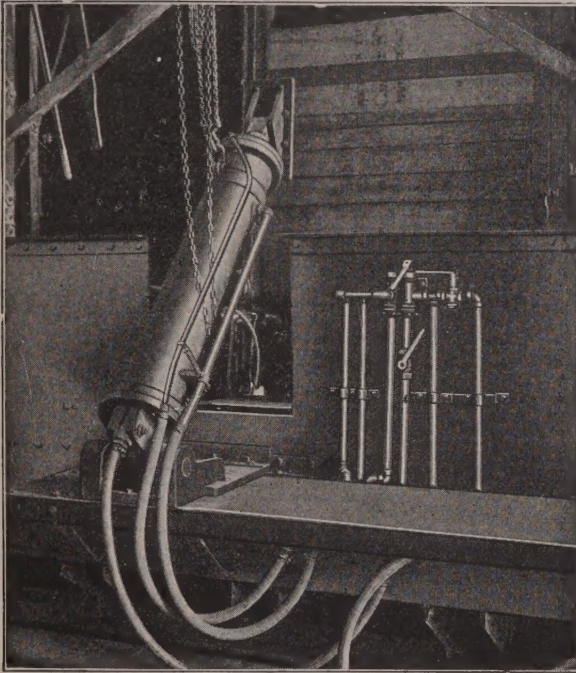
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With 100 lbs. air pressure, the Peterson exerts 6,000 lbs. pressure on the door, ample to remove an entire section. Surplus air handy for cleaning, signalling, etc.

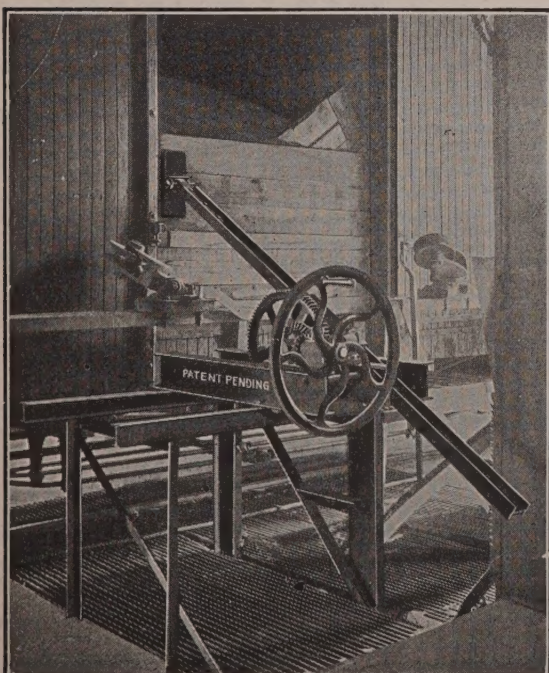
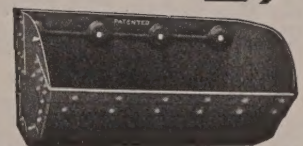
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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
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Southwest Grain & Com. Co., brokerage, consgmts.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., expt., futures, consignments.

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Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

(Continued on next page.)

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
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GRAIN We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain, Choice
Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers.
Own and Operate Elevator "L"

CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.
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Specializing in
MILLING WHEAT

Get Our Quotations
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MILLING WHEAT SPECIALISTS
Shippers: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley,
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Manufacturers: Dairy Feeds, Ground
Screenings, Pulverized Oats, etc.

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Our large system of Terminals and country lines enables us to quote attractive
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7,000,000 BUSHELS CAPACITY

Will be properly cared for on arrival and show best possible results

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Seymour-Wood Grain Co.
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Grain, Hay, Beans

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Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

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Will you mention it?

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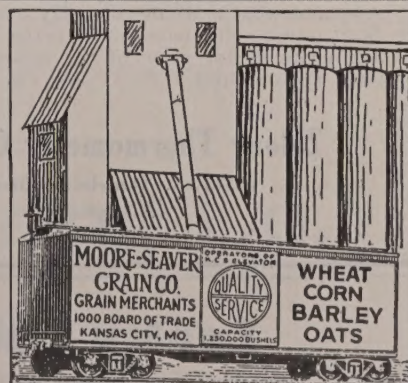
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CORN
and
BARLEY



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Established 1877
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ST. LOUIS, MO.
Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

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"Worry will put more lines in a human countenance than work will ever etch."

It's the most useless mental exercise we engage in; the greatest wear on our finely attuned brains, and it's downright waste of human energy."

THE ZELENY THERMOMETER SYSTEM

will relieve your worries about the condition of your stored grains or soy beans, in fact anything stored in bins. The sooner it is installed just that much sooner will you prevent the accumulation of lines in your countenance and save the wear on your brains.

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(Chlorpicrin)

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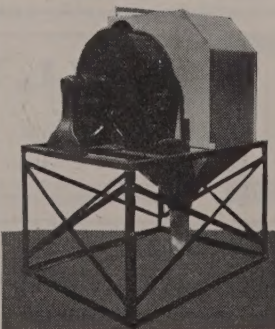
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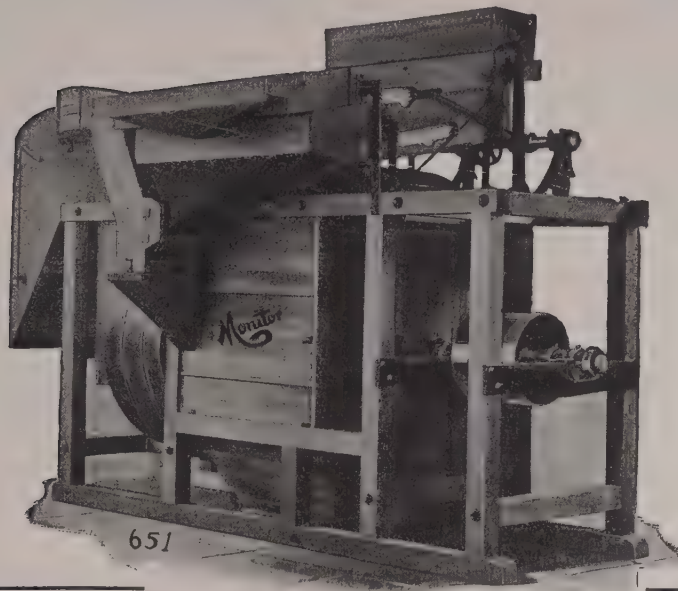


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This is concrete evidence of conservative and strong investments as well as aggressive development.

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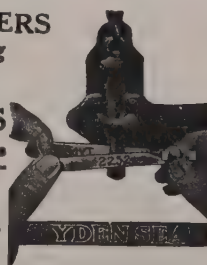


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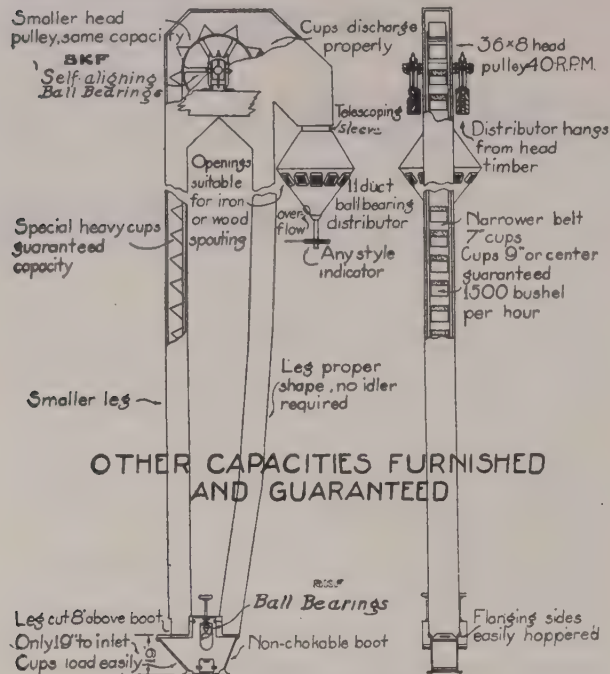
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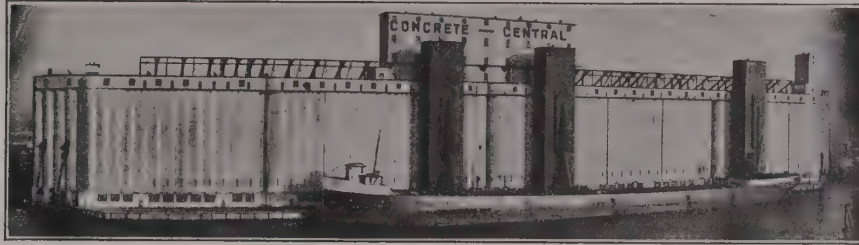
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Let the Grain Dealers Journal your message bear
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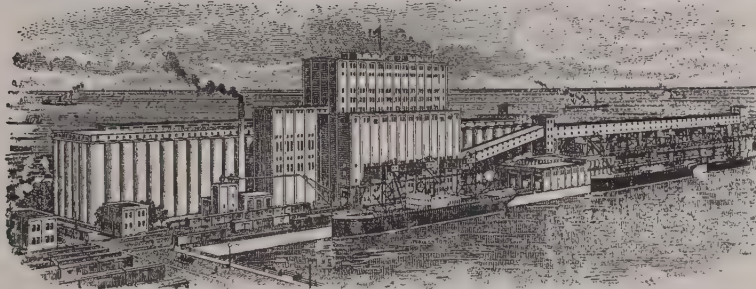
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Designed and Built by
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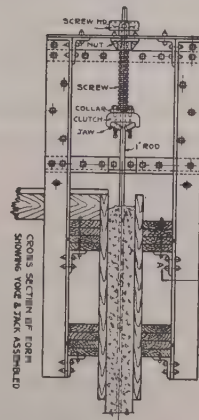
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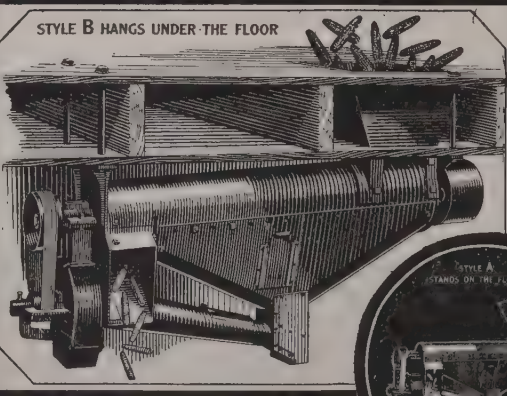
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B. F. Gump Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Essmuller Mill Furns. Co.	Kansas City, Mo.
Hollis & Co.	Little Rock, Ark.
Ralph J. Musser	Los Angeles, Calif.
Industrial Supplies, Inc.	Memphis, Tenn.
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.
R. J. Tricon Co.	New Orleans, La.
Mideke Supply Co.	Okla. City, Okla.
John R. Gray & Co.	San Francisco, Calif.
Webster-Brinkley Co.	Seattle, Washington
Essmuller Mill Furns. Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
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Geo. W. Reed & Co., Ltd.	Montreal, P. Q.

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER

STYLE B HANGS UNDER THE FLOOR





STYLE A STANDS ON THE FLOOR

The Triumph was invented by a practical mill man more than forty years ago. It has been improved and simplified since then, to be sure, but from the very beginning it was a popular success. Its operation is so simple—there are only two moving parts—and its construction so durable that it will operate year after year without need of repair. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per hour; its power requirement only five or six horsepower.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.
Representatives for the Dominion of Canada
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
Montreal

A copy of the Triumph Corn Sheller Catalogue will be mailed without charge.

Bartlett - Snow

TWO STYLES FILL ALL NEEDS

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS elevator for sale. Good volume of business; excellent equipment; favorable grain rates; good sideline. Address 64C12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

MONTANA—25,000 bus. cribbed elevator, feed mill, coal sheds, warehouse for sale. Good location. Price reasonable; no trade or lease considered; terms. For particulars address Kyle Jones, Bynum, Mont.

WEST CENTRAL OHIO elevator for sale. 15,000 bus. capacity; electric power; fully equipped, including hammer mill; handles variety of sidelines; no competition. Address 64B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO ELEVATOR for sale. 5,000 bushel bin capacity, warehouse, iron building, includes air dump; set of Fairbanks Scales, with beam in office. Located in heart of wheat territory. Address 63S10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWEST OKLA. elevator for sale, 10,000 bus. capacity; deeded property; tile and cement. Handles from 125,000 to 200,000 bus. annually; located in heart of wheat belt. Also feed and coal business. Address Dr. H. T. Craig, Protection, Kans.

ILLINOIS—30,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale. Equipment includes attrition mill, mixer and blower. Mill in connection. Elevator, mill and equipment valued at \$15,000. For particulars write 64B17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN INDIANA—15,000 bus. capacity electrically equipped elevator for sale. Has latest improved equipment, hammer mills and grinder. Handles 125,000 bus. grain a year. Does a side line business of \$35,000 and \$3,000 worth of grinding a year. Best reasons for selling. Priced right. Address 64A15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

AN OPPORTUNITY

We Offer for Sale

One of the best elevators and retail businesses in the State of Oklahoma, a 50,000 bushel elevator, equipped with cleaner, clipper and 3,000 bushel hopper scale. A 30' by 70' iron-clad warehouse, with Williams hammer mill. Retail business now being done totals \$10,000.00 to \$15,000.00 monthly. Most advantageous billing—works to Minneapolis, Kansas City and Texas points. The most valuable trackage in the city. Located in a growing, prosperous community, Frederick, Oklahoma. About \$30,000.00 will handle. Wire or write Leo Potishman, Fort Worth, Texas.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS elevator for sale. 25,000 bus. capacity; on C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. and C. & E. I. R. R. Write Henry J. Nobbe, Nokomis, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—15,000 bus. elevator, feed and flour business for sale. Can give immediate possession. Address 63Z8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

MY WELL EQUIPPED grain elevator and coal business for sale. On P. M. R. R.; in city of 3,500; paying business. Personal reasons for selling; terms right; a bargain. Address John Wriggelsworth, Howell, Mich.

NORTH EAST KANS.—Iron clad elevator for sale. Built 1923; 10,000 bus. capacity; electric; sheller; boss loader; hammer mill; cleaner; etc. In ear corn country. Owner wants to retire. Address 63Y12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO TRADE equity in good southern Minnesota 240 acre farm for elevator in northern Iowa, or southern Minnesota. Address 64C19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CLEAR FARMS and Farm Equities in exchange for elevator properties showing good volume of business and ample storage. Address 64C11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR FOR RENT

ELEVATOR FOR RENT in good territory. Business established forty years. Write Dexter Baber, Dudley, Ill.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE elevator in central Illinois or western Indiana having good volume and considerable storage. Address 64C10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO LEASE ELEVATOR or buy an interest in some going grain company that will bear investigation. Want privilege of buying later on. Prefer west or southwest. Address 64C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO LEASE two to five elevators in wheat territory in western Kansas, western Oklahoma, or Panhandle of Texas for coming year by old established grain firm. Address 64B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENT.

WANT TO SELL an interest in a mixed feed mill in the prosperous San Joaquin Valley of California. Doing an excellent business. Address 64C27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.

FEED MILL FOR SALE.

SLATON, the Santa Fe center of West Texas. Feed mill, granaries, warehouse, coal sheds, feed-bins, and 8 lots, for sale. Good opportunity for feed and grain man.

G. A. Cook,
705 South 7th Street, Slaton, Tex.

WISCONSIN feed mill and warehouse property for sale or rent. Main building and office 50x150 ft., iron-clad elevator adjoining, with a 60,000-bu. capacity, four concrete silos 16x60; have 100-ton railroad track scale also; three lines of railroad, C. & N. W., Soo Line and C. M. & St. P. A splendid location for a feed mixing plant. We have a very good wholesale and retail trade, and are located in the heart of a large dairy and poultry center. Helmer Milling Co., general offices, 184-186 W. Second St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Lumber, coal, and hardware business for sale. In real live town. Big business. Very reasonable. Address 64C3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business with residence. Excellent location within thirty miles of Chicago. Doing a wonderful business. Address 63Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IDEAL PROPERTY for sweet feed mixing for sale. Located St. Louis River front, adjacent large grain elevator, consisting half million gallon steel tank; brick building; boiler and pump house. Private R. R. spur; very attractive to quick buyer. Apply R. Vernon Clark, 17 N. Main St., East St. Louis, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Weighing grain in car lots without hopper or platform scales by Fred P. Miller. One slightly damaged copy at half price, 75c. Order "Miller Special."

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeit and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Grain Scale Books at a Bargain While They Last—We have a small stock of grain receiving scale record books, Form 223, formerly put out by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, which we will sell at a greatly reduced price. Formed of heavy ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, 240 pages, with a 28-page index. All in good condition excepting the binding. Price as is \$2.50. All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

DESIRE POSITION as manager of elevator with or without sidelines. Experienced. Can furnish excellent references. Address 64C4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or independent elevator. Fifteen years successful experience, A1 reference. J. F. Decker, Camden, Ohio.

WANT POSITION as solicitor; 15 years' experience in Iowa and Illinois. Best of references. Address 64C20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DESIRE POSITION as manager of farmers or line elevator in Nebraska. Seven years' experience. Can furnish reference. Address Box 15, Cornlea, Nebraska.

POSITION DESIRED as manager of farmers or independent elevator. Prefer state of No. Dak. Can furnish best of references. Address 63X5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED POSITION as manager of farmers' or independent elvtr. in Minn. or Ia. Six yrs.' exper. in grain, feed, seeds, and coal. Ref. furnished. Can go to work at once. Address 64A2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION DESIRED as second man of farmers' or independent elevator. Have had lots of successful experience in grain, feed, seed and all side lines. A1 references. Please state monthly salary. Address 64A6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL grain man with several years experience managing elevators, now open for position. Thoroughly competent and a hustler. References—old reliable Chicago and Indianapolis houses and local grain men. Address 64C22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of grain business, or executive position with some milling company, or position as salesman. 48 yrs. old; 28 yrs.' exper. in milling and grain business. Kept books and managed mill for one of the largest concerns in the west. Can furnish letter from head of this concern. Address 64C14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for a small quantity of Orrenburg Strain Alfalfa Seed. If you can supply us write 64C2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

SALES ENGINEER—Recognized manufacturers of feed and flour milling machinery offers attractive sales proposition to competent engineer familiar with milling needs. Applicant must be free to travel. When answering, state experience and general qualifications. Write 64C24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED to sell nationally-known hammermills. Complete line from farm type to large feed mill sizes—grinders that give real service and bring repeat business. Protected territories and aggressive co-operation through direct-mail campaigns and trade paper advertising. Dealers or commission plan. In reply, state experience and territory covered, addressing 64C6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MOTORS FOR SALE

3 PH. 60 CY. MOTOR BARGAINS.
75 H. P. 1800 R. P. M. 220/440 V., F. M.
50 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V., Allis.
40 H. P. 1200 R. P. M. 220/440 V., G. E.
30 H. P. 1750 R. P. M. 220/440 V., G. E.
25 H. P. 1800 R. P. M. 220/440 V., G. E.
Large stock. Write for List.
V. M. Nussbaum & Co. Fort Wayne, Ind.

TWO ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR SALE.

One 20-h. p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt 1160 r.p.m. at full load Westinghouse Electric induction motor, type CS at \$125.00.
One 25-h. p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt speed 1200 r.p.m. F-M Rebuilt Electric Motor at \$150.
Both these motors have oil starting compensators which are included in the above prices.
Boyd Produce Company, Boyd, Wis.

IMPROVED DUPLICATING GRAIN TICKETS

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and at the same time, a ticket will be ready for the hauler. Very convenient for dealers who regularly issue scale tickets for each load of grain received. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 1/2 inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 1/2 x 12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise the ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19 GT. Price \$1.50.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.**SCALE BARGAIN.**

Fairbanks Automatic Scale for sale; 8 bus., good condition. Reason for selling, installing larger scale. H. V. Parker, Hugoton, Kans.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE.

Standard 500 bu. hopper scale for sale, with 24 ft. extension rod down to beam on third floor below. In perfect order and cheap. Holyrood Mill Co., Holyrood, Kans.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGINES FOR SALE**FOR SALE CHEAP**

Steam Engine and Boiler.
Atlas corliss 14 by 36 inch cylinder engine in good order. A 72 in. x 16 ft. Atlas tubular boiler with 70 3-in. flues. Holyrood Mill Co., Holyrood, Kans.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

40 H. P. Type Y Fairbanks-Morse gas engine, in good condition.
6 H. P. Vertical Fairbanks-Morse gas engine with pulleys. Extra good.
F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to 107,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950 "	" " 34 "
20,000	" 96,950 "	" " 48 "
20,000	" 118,950 "	" " 56 "
20,000	" 118,950 "	" " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Lined ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Price \$2.50, weight 6 oz.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

With which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current—Grain Reporter

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL.

W. A. Rice Buckhorn machine for sale. Used very little. Address U. J. Cover, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

One No. 2 fifty-barrel American Midget Marvel Flour Mill for sale with all necessary equipment. Good as new. **Winder Fertilizer Works**, Winder, Georgia.

A BARGAIN.

1—9x18 four pair high roller feed mill; one Dreadnaught ear corn crusher; one Novo 40-H. P. gasoline engine for sale. \$225.00 takes all, or will sell separately. All three in very good running condition. **E. W. Eaton**, Chandler, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. **Standard Mill Supply Company**, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A REAL BARGAIN.

1—No. 3 Cutler Rotary Steam Drier for sale 280 sq. ft. heating surface, capacity 4,000 lbs. per hour. Excellent for drying grains and feed. Reasonable price. **Consolidated Products Co.** 14-17 Park Row, New York City. Barclay 0600.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NO. 3 MIRACLE ACE grinder with Tex-Rope drive; 50-h. p. Westinghouse 220 V, 1800 R. P. M. This machinery is almost new. Priced very reasonable. **Wayne Bros.**, Little York, Ill.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. **Quick Shipments.** When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Portable Bag Pilers

These are standard portable bag pilers for warehouses and other purposes. Sizes 8, 12, 18 and 30 ft. heights. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO.**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

A Modern Fable



"SURPLUS TOO GREAT A LOAD." "A REMOVAL OF PART OF IT, AT LEAST, FROM MARKET IS LOOKED ON AS NECESSARY." This is quoted from the head lines of this morning's paper. "Welcome news," thought our BULL as he read it. "It may help me, but I thought Uncle Sam was supposed to help the farmers. Let me see. Who owns this surplus? Why! I remember, most of it is in the terminal markets. I believe I can see who will get the grapes." And then BULL said to himself, "I'm so low now a little more wouldn't have hurt much. I wish the politicians would lay off and

give this market a chance to reach a world's level naturally so the surplus could move out of the country to our foreign cousins. We could get "shed" of it that way. I am afraid our wise heads at Washington will buy up this surplus and carry it until we harvest another big crop. If they do, it will make a freak of nature out of me. I'll become a BULL HEADED BEAR." We are wondering, with the BULL, what the STABILIZATION CORPORATION, with their \$500,000,000 machine, vapor bath and reducing menu, will accomplish?—The Beyer Grain Company.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY.

1 50-Bbl. Midget, 95% New; 1 No. 6 Monitor Cleaner; 1 Monitor Oat Clipper; 1 Humphrey Manlift; 1 Corn Cracker and Grader; 1 Bag Piler; 1 Oat Crusher; 1 Barley Crusher; 2 Savage Feeders; 1-4 Bu. Automatic Fairbanks Scale; Hopper Scales; Floor Scales; 1000 Lb. Vertical Batch Mixer; No. 2 Slow Speed Hammer Mill; 24" Bauer Bros. Motor Driven Attrition Mill; 20-22-24" Monitor Mills Belt and Motor Drives; Ball Bearing Tighteners; Clutches; 10-400 H. P. Ball Bearing Belt Tighteners; Car Pullers; Air Blast Car Loader; 1-25 H. P. Fairbanks Type "Y" Oil Engine, Cheap; Elevators all sizes; Blowers; Dust Collectors; 1 Carter Disc Separator, 95% New; Magnetic Separators; 1 High Speed Attrition Mill; all sizes of Pulleys; everything for the Feed Mill and Elevator. Write Your Wants. **A. D. Hughes Co.**, Wayland, Mich.

SACRIFICE SALE

of standard feed mill and elevator machinery: 1 Monitor oat clipper, No. 9, with shoe; 1 Monitor rec. separator, No. 7, Type C; 1 Monitor rec. separator, No. 7, Smith special; 2 Monitor cracked corn separators, No. 3 and No. 4; 1 Ferrill seed separator, No. 9; 1 McDaniels wheat and oat separator, No. 1B; 1 Sprout-Waldon attrition mill, 22-inch; 1 gang of 9 Draver feeders and master drive mounted on 12-in. conveyor, 34 ft. long; 2 Barnard & Lea corn mills, 4 roll LePage; 1 S. Howes batch mixer, 8 ft. x 36 in.; 2 Clark power car unloaders and shovels; 1 Sonander weighing and sacking machine; 1 Curtis air compressor and tank; 1 Emerson wheat and oat separator, No. 16; 1 oat roller mill and a large amount of belts, pulleys, hangers, shafting, screw conveyors, clutches, elevator legs, etc. For detailed information write to **W. J. Byrnes & Co.**, 3149 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

MACHINES WANTED.

SECOND HAND hammer mill, wanted, belted type; 30-h. p. capacity. Write particulars to **Jay Grain Co.**, Elwood, Ind.

WANTED TO BUY—Used Tri-Rotor Carter or Two Unit Emerson Cleaner.—**Farmers Union Grain Co.**, Medberry, No. Dak.

WANT AT ONCE—Grain cracker and grader, second-hand or re-built in good condition. Capacity of about 20 to 40 bu. per hour. Address 64C23, **Grain Dealers Journal**, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills. Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, **Grain Dealers Journal**, Chicago.

WANT AT ONCE.

One No. 9 Invincible clipper.
One No. 10 Invincible cleaner.
1500 Western sheller.
No. 0 Eureka corn cutter and separator, combination.
½ ton Howes batch mixer.
One roller screen cleaner for Western sheller.
One 150 ton track scale.
One double car unloader.
One Richardson 10-bus. automatic scale.
One Richardson 3-bus. sacking scale.
One 15-ton truck scale.
One union special bag closing machine.
Emery Thierwechter Co., Oak Harbor, O.

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.50
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinson's Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....15.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)...12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER OPERATOR IN THE GRAIN INDUSTRY THAT USES **SKF** BEARINGS**FARMERS GRAIN & SUPPLY COMPANY**CHAS. L. LARKEY, PRESIDENT
F. B. SUMPTER, MANAGER
F. H. RUSSELL, SECRETARY**Farmers Grain & Supply Company**
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED AND COALPhone 11
FOLLETT, TEXAS

June 19, 1929

DIRECTORS
W. P. FREEMAN
F. H. RUSSELL
CHAS. L. LARKEY
DEAN KIMZELT
C. A. BOURQUINSKF Industries, Inc.
40 E. 34th St.
New York City

Gentlemen:

Just want to send you a word remarking on how well pleased we are with the 4 SKF ball bearings we put in the elevator we built last year.

Two of these bearings were put in the boot and 2 were put on the headshaft.

During July of last year we handled 277,186 bushels of wheat and our power bill was only \$55.10, which was quite a bit less than we experienced in our previous operations with the old elevator and plain bearing boxes. Furthermore the SKF bearings free us from a great deal of work watching them during the season of heavy movement.

Wishing you ever success, we are

Very truly yours,

CHB:M

FARMERS GRAIN & SUPPLY CO.

by *Chas. L. Larkey*
*mg***A SINCERE TESTIMONIAL ABOUT SKF**

WHEN an operator has had his worries with "balky" bearings . . . makes a change . . . watches the new product run for a year or so and then feels confident that his troubles are over . . . it must mean something when he writes as above. It's a testimonial to the performance of **SKF** Self-Aligning Ball Bearings which rings true and sounds true.

These bearings were bought and paid for. They did all that was expected of them and

more. Years of trouble-free operation, freedom from constant maintenance and material reduction in fire hazard are some of the advantages. The rolling self-alignment within the bearing means freedom from destructive wear, pinching and binding. And don't forget the power bill is something worth cutting down!

Tell us about your own problem and we will make suitable recommendations. No obligation to buy but . . . if you do, there's no doubt but that you will be equally enthusiastic about **SKF** Bearings in your elevator.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

2459

EQUIPPED WITH THE HIGHEST PRICED BEARING IN THE WORLD*Means just this***SKF**
Ball and Roller Bearings

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World,
formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 12, 1930

CHAIN STORES in Indiana are relieved of the excessive tax levied on additional stores in a chain by the decision Feb. 1 of the federal court holding the law unconstitutional. The same principle should protect operators of lines of elevators or feed stores from such unfair taxation.

THE RADIO affords the greatest opportunity of the day for presenting any proposition to the American people. The politicians and other professional advocates of farm relief are repeatedly being given the opportunity to thus broadcast their propaganda. When and by whom is the other side of the picture to be presented?

REPORTS of continued offerings of Russian wheat in different European markets are a disturbing factor just now because no one outside the U. S. S. R. knows how much she may have grown, nor how much she may have available for export. With her tremendous potentialities, and her secrecy as to production she is in position to rig the market whenever she chooses.

HOW DO THOSE FARMERS in the north and west who produce a surplus of feed grains like the plans of the Farm Board for reducing the cotton acreage? A recent announcement is to the effect that it will withhold help to the growers in 1930 if they do not reserve enough of their acreage to provide a reasonable supply of foods and feeds for their own use. The autocrats!

IF YOU wish to know what men in the different branches of the grain business are thinking about, peruse this number carefully. It reflects the convictions of many minds

THE EXCHANGE METHOD of trading now has been applied to wine in order to facilitate sales. The new wine exchange at Milan, Italy, is similar to the Chicago Board of Trade, dealing in the future product on the vine or the "cash" article in the bottle in lots of 6,600 gallons. Yet the wheat member of the Farm Board smites the hand that has fed the farmer these many years.

WHEAT BUYING by the Farmers National Grain Corporation is apparently not worrying either foreign or domestic buyers very much judged by recent bids and sales, and the reason is not difficult to determine. Such purchases may temporarily take the grain out of the channels of trade, but it is bound to come back, and when it does it may give somebody a terrible "headache."

ARBITRATION voluntarily submitted to has proved wonderfully effective in binding grain dealers together in a national ass'n, tho backed only by the power of expelling the unwilling. Now the city of Chicago has just established a court of arbitration doing away with the jury and long-winded argument and giving the findings of the three chosen business men acting as arbitrators the full force of a judgment by the court leviable by execution on the property of the loser.

TOO GREAT haste is evident on the part of the chief of the government's packers and stockyards administration in rushing into print with a declaration that "we would immediately make use of our power to correct the objectionable practices or stop all futures operations" that may follow the contemplated early inauguration of future trading in live stock by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. These charges that abuses result from futures trading are frequently made but never proved, and the fact that the government rushes into print in advance with allegations of detrimental effects shows how unfounded and biased is the viewpoint of the bureaucrats ever anxious to display their power.

HOLDING BACK large stocks of wheat, as is now the practice of the Canadian Pool and the threat of the Federal Farm Board will not encourage manufacturers to bid for supplies until the grain is needed to fill the orders of their customers. When the public elevators are full not even the shorts worry about supplies. British bakers are posting signs in their windows: "No Canadian Wheat Flour Used," in resentment of the attempt of the Pool to boost wheat prices, and thereby are advertising for offers of wheat from other nations. As soon as Russia gets into the wheat exporting business again it may confidently be expected to lead all other nations as it did before the great World War. Canada's wheat crop failure last year will only stimulate its farmers to greater efforts this year. The cheap land and labor of the two nations precludes the possibility of U. S. A. farmers successfully competing with them in the wheat importing markets of Europe.

WHEN YOUR car is stuck in the mud and you get some one to help you out, much more may be expected if both work in the same direction. The grain trade as at present constituted may not be very far "in the mud," but it does need to have all of the members pulling together in the same way.

THE RECENT speeches of Samuel R. McKelvie of the Farm Board disclose an ignorance of the problems involved in marketing grain that is pitiful, when it is remembered that he was selected to represent the farmers' grain interests on the Farm Board. A political trimmer with no knowledge of merchandising methods and no desire to learn.

CITY ordinances intended to drive fly-by-night grain scoopers and itinerant peddlers out of town must be drawn with more care under the decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska Jan. 10 holding invalid the ordinance of the City of Fremont levying a tax of \$300 a year because it was prohibitory and exceeded the tax levied on resident wholesalers.

DO YOU want an increased volume of grain to handle? Then see to it that your farmer patrons have good seed to plant. If they sow seed which will not germinate they waste both seed and labor, and you lose another opportunity to help them and increase your own business. Clean seed of heavy test weight of small grain may be good but no one can afford to sow inferior or mixed varieties. It is neither difficult or expensive to test seed corn for germination and elevator operators who make such tests for their patrons at least have the satisfaction of helping to prevent a crop failure. Real interest in the success of your producers is sure to win business. Try it.

GRAY SILVER, for years a prominent figure with the Farm Bureau Federation and now president of the Eastern Grain Growers, does not at all agree with Chairman Legge of the Farm Board as to just where, along the route from producer to consumer, the farmer is willing to relinquish control of his products. Mr. Legge was, figuratively, patting the millers on the back and told them the farmers did not want to take over their business, while Mr. Silver would control the distribution "to the point where flour or bread goes into the hands of the consumer." With the Federal treasury behind the whole scheme, and without co-ordinated opposition, who dares predict where the movement will stop?

IF GOVERNMENT entrance into business thru the Farm Board and otherwise is to be stopped it can occur only thru an alliance by all business against the Frankenstein that Congress has loosed; and the protest by the president of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co., at Council Bluffs Feb. 10 against the government buying grain as a taking of property without due process of law is the first ray of light thru the dark clouds of threatening imperialism. Merchants, bankers, millers, insurance companies and all retailers are menaced by socialism in the farm relief law and are sufficiently numerous to defeat the bureaucratic purpose if they would but unite in a campaign against such socialistic experiments.

Is It Alive?

No one can tell, by looking at a grain of corn, wheat, oats, rye or barley, whether it is alive or dead. No scientist has ever been able to separate that peculiar thing in a seed called life, and put it into a test tube or under a microscope.

The most that any one can say is that life is in the particular part of the seed called the germ, but the whole thing may be as dead as a stone and neither microscopic or chemical analysis will show it. It must be put into that physical environment which will promote growth and nature permitted to take its course.

Seed which may look bright and sound may test from 90 to 100 per cent germination and then it may test only 40 or 50. Of course more may naturally be expected from good looking seed than from bad, but buying on the look and the feel, or planting on that basis, may prove disastrous.

Germination tests are easily made and the cost is very low. Country elevator operators, who are not usually busy just now, can render a worthwhile service to their patrons.

Farm Board Warnings.

Several of the members of the Farm Board have individually warned the farmers that they must cut down production in some directions and that warning has brought out caustic criticism, both in Congress and out. Some way must be found, however, to prevent over expansion if the whole plan of agricultural relief is not to collapse because of excess production.

Moral suasion won't get far with the man who is hard up, and who hears that a definite plan for acreage reduction has been worked out in some other county or in some other state. He will naturally say to himself, "here is my chance to make some extra money," and he will arrange to put out an additional "forty." National legislation can't touch him so long as his product is sold and consumed in his own state and even if it could, a tremendous standing army would be necessary to enforce any crop limitation law.

In discussing this matter with a prominent farmer, recently, he said that the whole plan would have to be left to a representative committee from the various local pools. This committee, in conjunction with similar ones from all over the state, after being advised by the Farm Board as to what the total acreage should be, would advise each producer as to just what he could and could not plant.

Then if any farmer exceeded his quota, his place would be visited, some night, by a vigilance committee and his granary or his barn would be burned, his harness cut up, or his machinery broken, simply as a warning. This man's contention was that such action would be legitimate and that it would only take a few such warnings to bring all of the producers into line.

Now this man is a college graduate; he has held one or two county offices; he is the father of a number of fine children and he is highly respected in the community in which he lives, and yet this is the only possible solution of the problem he has been able to figure out. Would that be subscribed to by any of the pool managers, by any congressman or by any member of the Farm Board?

Manager of What?

There are thousands of co-operative and farmer-owned elevators scattered over the country, each one in charge of a man who has been employed because he knows how to buy and to sell wheat, corn, oats, etc. That has been his big job and he has commanded a decent salary because of his ability in that particular direction. He has made money for the members of his organization because he knew his business and was given the opportunity to demonstrate his ability.

What will happen to him when the farmer's grain is no longer bought and when the manager no longer sells it, is not hard to guess. He will then be simply a bookkeeper and a shipping clerk, and this can be procured, in most sections, for around twenty dollars a week. About the hardest management job he will then have will be to get enough money for what he does, to provide three square meals a day for his wife and little ones.

Farmer Jones and Farmer Brown won't be interested then in how their grain grades for returns will be based on average grades, so the manager won't even have to know how to do that. He will be paid for the use of that part of his anatomy from his shoulders down and not up. He will have a soft snap—and his pay will excite no one's envy.

He may still be manager, but manager of what?

For Home Consumption Only.

The slogan of the Farm Board at the present time is "produce only enough for home consumption." With no grain, cotton, tobacco, or meats and animal fats for export, prices, according to the board, would be on a domestic, instead of a world basis, and therefore higher than they are now.

Wide fluctuations both in total yields and in exports, from year to year, would of course make it impossible to work out any plan that would bring an exact balance between domestic production and consumption. Telling the cotton planters to grow more foods and feeds and less cotton might reduce the number of bales of cotton to a point where this country would need it all, but as we regularly export about half of our total production, only 50 per cent of our present acreage would be needed if we were on a domestic basis.

Such a plan would automatically release more than 20,000,000 acres in our southland, for the production of food and feed crops. Supposedly, however, these states would be called upon to make the same percentage reduction in the acreage devoted to food and feed crops as would the states of the north and west, in order that "a burdensome surplus" be not produced.

With the latter states already ordered to reduce their production of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, hogs, etc., to domestic requirements, the virtual loss of this great southern market would do nothing less than sound their death knell.

Indeed, the whole scheme is preposterous and unworkable and the sooner the "powers that be" in Washington come to a realization of that fact, the better it will be for the entire country. Our exports of agricultural products, during the past ten years, have been valued at \$21,819,000,000 or an average of more than two billions of dollars a year. Aside from sugar, flax and vegetable oils, of which large importations are regularly made, substitution for home consumption is out of the question.

Getting Its Courage Back.

The marked change which has come over the organized grain trade in its attitude toward the government's surrender of the grain business to the farm agitators is most encouraging. Naturally all grain handlers have a deep and earnest sympathy with the grain producers and strive to market their grain at prices that will insure the producers a fair compensation for their toil. In ignoring the merchants, who have long specialized in marketing grain and carefully studied every angle of the business the government has cast base aspersions on the honesty and efficiency of the only men who understand the merchandising of grain.

Until recently grain dealers generally have been crushed into silent submission, but by degrees they seem to be coming to a realization of the necessity to speak out if their business and the best interests of the grain producers are to be saved from the bungling methods of the politicians and the farm agitators, neither of whom have any claim to an understanding of modern marketing methods.

The resolutions of the Kansas City Board of Trade, the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n show that these organizations have no faith in the claimed intentions of the farm agitators, or confidence in their ability to market grain efficiently or economically. The agitators may be experts at wailing and weeping publicly over the present ills of the farmer, but the wasteful marketing methods of the pools will give them just cause to rant earnestly and rave vociferously if they have any real interest in the producers welfare.

The hesitation and refusal of recent gatherings of farmer elevator ass'ns to endorse the regional marketing organizations selected by the Farm Board shows conclusively that the elevator managers have not much confidence in the economy of the pool method of marketing or in the efficiency of the pool managers who are inexperienced in the marketing of grain.

If Congress had honestly believed it possible to effect any real improvement in the existing methods of marketing agricultural products, laws would have been enacted providing for a com'te of experts experienced in the marketing of each commodity to study existing methods and recommend changes which would correct the "woeful waste" the agitators weep over and bring about the "orderly marketing" they long have delighted to praise.

Practical grain dealers of long experience have strained their ears listening for some clue as to the whereabouts of the wanton waste in existing methods, and even the chronic proponents of "orderly marketing" are beginning to lose faith in its efficacy to charm an audience. Appropriating five hundred million dollars for the agitators to play with may amuse them and relieve Congress from their pestering presence in Washington, but it will not help the farmers, because those willing to accept loans from the Government are suffering primarily from too much credit. If the farmers will make an earnest effort to till their acres intensively along modern lines they will soon be free of the agitators and in position to solve their own problems as becomes every liberty loving American, most of whom detest the meddling agitator, bureaucrat and political trimmer.

What Does It Cost?

What does it cost to produce a bushel of wheat, corn, rye, oats or barley? Is the figure the same year after year? Is it the same in Indiana as in Texas or in Ohio as in Nebraska? Is it something that can be accurately estimated before harvest time?

Take corn for example, and according to figures compiled by the U. S. D. A., the range in cost 1923 was from a low of 42 cents per bushel in North Dakota, to a high of 1.17 in Mississippi. In 1924 it was from a low of 54 cents in Kansas to a high of 1.35 in Louisiana, and in 1925 it was 49 cents in Indiana and 1.56 in South Carolina. In 1926 the same two states were the extremes with 53 cents and 1.24, while in 1927 Kansas was low at 45 cents and Louisiana high at 1.09.

In the 5 year period it cost 1.09 per bushel to grow corn in Mississippi, 1.16 in Louisiana and 1.19 in South Carolina, with an average cost, for the country as a whole, of only 76 cents. During the same period it cost 75 cents per bushel to grow oats in North Carolina, 63 cents in South Carolina, 67 cents in Georgia, 84 cents in Mississippi and 91 cents in Tennessee, against a U. S. average of only 54 cents.

It will be observed that all of the high production cost states are in the south, and yet these are the ones that have just been warned that cotton acreage must be cut and ample acres reserved for the growing food and feed grains. That man Legge is a wise economist.

Acreage Reduction.

Cotton acreage this year is to be reduced 6,000,000, according to an announcement of the acreage reduction committee of the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n. Just how or where this reduction is to be made is not specifically stated but an educational campaign is apparently to be relied upon to bring the desired result.

It will be recalled that at a great meeting that was held in Jackson, Miss., just a year ago a similar announcement was broadcast. At that meeting there were present the governors of several of the southern states, a good many bankers and representatives of the important cotton growers' associations.

Moral suasion was to be used; the dire results from over production were to be shown, and bank and store credit was to be withheld where an expansion in acreage was contemplated. The results showed that the cotton planters were willing to "let George do it," for instead of a decrease there was an eleven per cent increase in the acreage, with each of the 16 cotton growing states showing a greater acreage than was grown the previous year.

The farmers very generally seem to take the same attitude toward the advice given out each year by the U. S. D. A. in its "Agricultural Outlook," and apparently the only solution to the whole problem is that brought about through the operation of the old law of the survival of the fittest. The Farm Board may be able to regulate the temperature and the weather, but regulating the acreage is impossible.

Principal Bound by Agent's Promise.

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., thru its agent, Cathcart, sold 200 bags of flour to Max R. Richter, Peru, Ind. Richter broke into the car one night and stole 78 bags, and next day, with Cathcart, persuaded the Citizens Nat'l Bank to honor the draft for the purchase price, \$890, the bank to hold the shipment as security. After the bank remitted, the "shortage" was discovered, and the bank got a promise from Cathcart that his company would make good the "shortage," the alternative being stoppage of payment on the draft. Richter then paid the bank for and received 122 bags.

The bank brought suit against the milling company and got judgment, the Appellate Court of Indiana on Dec. 21, 1929, holding that it was bound by the promise of its agent to make good the supposed shortage.—169 N. E. Rep. 352.

Chattel Mortgage on Crops.

In affirming the decision by the Circuit Court of Baker County in the suit by the U. S. National Bank of La Grande, Ore., against Flora L. Wright the Supreme Court of Oregon on Dec. 17, 1929, held that a chattel mortgage does not attach to crops to be grown in the future.

The bank foreclosed a mortgage that had been given Aug. 9, 1925, the mortgage providing that the crops grown on the land during the years 1926 to 1929 inclusive were included.

Mar. 3, 1927, the mortgagors sold the premises to Fred J. Meindl, after which his tenant, Quincy Miller, in 1927, planted and in 1928 harvested and stored crops with the Haines Commercial Co., warehouseman.

Sept. 20, 1928, Meindl sold the land to the Atlantic Investment Corporation, against which and defendant, Mrs. Flora L. Wright, the bank brought suit. The trial court gave judgment as to the land in favor of the bank, but denied its claim on the crop grown in 1928. It was held that the Atlantic Investment Corporation acquired title to the grain, subject to the lien of the Haines Commercial Co. for storage charges.

The Supreme Court said: "Mortgages on crops to be grown in the future constitute no lien upon the land upon which they are to be produced, and the lien formerly did not attach to the crop until it came in esse. The lien then attaches only to such interest as the mortgagor may have in the crop at that time."

In *Lord v. Lava Hot Springs State Bank*, 44 Idaho, 316, 256 P. 761, 762, the rule is thus set forth: "While the lien of a chattel mortgage upon a crop to be sown or grown will attach to such crop when sown, or caused to be sown, by the mortgagor, it will not attach to crops sown or retained interest in the crop."

In *Isbell v. Slette*, 52 Mont. 156, 155 P. 503, 506, it is said: "A chattel mortgage upon crops thereafter to be planted cannot operate as an incumbrance upon the land where the crops are to be grown, and therefore in the present instance Geo. D. Isbell, after the execution of this mortgage and before any crops were planted, might have sold his homestead to a third party, and the purchaser could not have been held bound by the mortgage, and a lessee is in no worse situation. This is the rule followed by the great weight of authority, and commends itself to our judgment."

We are not unmindful of the fact that *Collins v. Brown*, supra, is a decision based upon an Idaho statute; but, even so, in our opinion the statutory provision is merely declaratory of the common-law rule.

In the case at bar it appears from the complaint that the mortgagors conveyed the real property in question long prior to the time when the crops were planted by Meindl's tenant. Furthermore it is shown from the evidence that they never thereafter came into possession or ownership of the land or crops. When Meindl sold the crops to York, the mortgagors had no interest in the same or in the land upon which they were grown.

We see no merit in the contention of plaintiff that there was a contract between Meindl and the bank to the effect that the mortgage should be considered as a lien upon the crops. At best the correspondence between Meindl and the bank can be considered only as declarations against the interest of the party making them. There is nothing in the record to indicate an intention on the part of Meindl to create a lien on the crops which he sold. The last paragraph of the bill of sale is significant in that it provides: "This conveyance is subject to any claim which any mortgagee may have on said property because of an attempt to mortgage

future crops grown upon said premises by Flora L. Wright and F. F. Wright."—283 Pac. Rep. 2.

Freight Paid by Check on Failed Bank.

The Fullerton Lumber Co., Kimball, S. D., gave its check on the Lombard State Bank of Kimball in payment of freight charges on a car of coal shipped interstate.

Six days after the delivery of check the check was presented. In the meantime the bank had closed, and the check was never paid.

When the C. M. St. P. & P. R. Co. brought suit the defence was that the freight had been paid, alleging that the railroad company was negligent in not presenting the check. The railroad company contended that it was unlawful for it to accept anything but money. The U. S. District Court, Minnesota, gave judgment for the railroad company and on appeal by the defendant lumber company the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Nov. 15, 1929, affirmed the decision, saying:

We are satisfied that the trial court did not err in rendering judgment for the freight-charges, and approve the conclusions stated by the trial court as follows:

"The Interstate Commerce Commission adopted a rule dated September 15, 1906, known as Conference Ruling 207, reading as follows:

"207. Payment for Transportation.—Nothing but money can be lawfully received or accepted in payment for transportation subject to the act, whether of passengers or property, or for any service in connection therewith, it being the opinion of the Commission that the prohibition against charging or collecting a greater or less or different compensation than the established rates of fare in effect at the time, precludes the acceptance of service, property, or other payment in lieu of the amount of money specified in the published schedules."

"The foregoing rule of the Interstate Commerce Commission has the force and effect of United States Statute, and it must follow that the payment by the check was unlawful and that the plaintiff herein is entitled under the law to recover in this suit the charges for the freight which have never been legally paid. *C. I. & L. Ry. Co. v. U. S.*, 219 U. S. 486, 31 S. Ct. 272, 55 L. Ed. 305; *N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. v. Gray*, 239 U. S. 583, 36 S. Ct. 176, 60 L. Ed. 451; *Eggleston v. Plowman*, 49 S. D. 609, 207 N. W. 981, 44 A. L. R. 1231."

In the case of *L. & N. R. R. v. Mottley*, 219 U. S. 467, 31 S. Ct. 265, 55 L. Ed. 297, 34 L. R. A. (N. S.) 671, cited by the trial court, the declaration is found in the third syllabus, "the statute means that transportation shall be paid for by all alike and only in cash," and the exhaustive opinion of the court justifies and settles the conclusion.—36 Fed. Rep. (2d) 180.

The Real Salesman

One who has a steady eye, a steady nerve, a steady tongue and steady habits.

One who understands men and who can make himself understood by men.

One who turns up with a smile and still smiles if he is turned down.

One who strives to out-think the buyer rather than to out-talk him.

One who is silent when he has nothing to say, and also when the buyer has something to say.

One who takes a firm interest in his firm's interests.

One who wins respect by being respectable and respectful.

One who can be courteous in the face of discourtesy.

One who has self-confidence but does not show it.

One who is loved by his fellow men.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Use for Corn Cobs?

Grain Dealers Journal: Has any use been uncovered for corn cobs. We want an outlet for corn cob meal. It can be used as filler for feeds. Iowa wants to find a market for cobs.—W. C. Stubbs, Stubbs Elevator Co., Riverton, Ia.

Ans.: No use has been discovered for corn cobs that is commercially profitable. The cobs have to be dried before shipment and the freight eats up the value at destination.

If a sufficient quantity of cobs could be accumulated at low cost at a central point they could be made into furfural or ground into filler.

The chemical process has been worked out in a practical way and is now employed by the Quaker Oats Co. at Cedar Rapids, Ia., to get some good out of the oat hulls that accumulate at its large mill.

Offsetting Past Due Account with Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: A farmer owes for grain sold to him on which we have his verbal promise to pay when he delivers grain to us. If he demands all of the pay for the grain delivered can we withhold the amount of his account? In case we do and he threatens suit to recover would our best action be to start suit first?—Roy Wakefield, Waterman, Ill.

Ans.: The farmer's oral promise to pay is good because the grain was delivered to him. Deduct what he owes and offer him the balance, writing on face of check that it is "in full of account to date." Acceptance of payment in full on a disputed account closes it.

Assuming that the value of the grain delivered to the elevator exceeds the value of the grain sold to the farmer, the farmer owes the grain dealer nothing and the latter would recover nothing by suit. It is wisest to let the farmer start the suit, but in order that the farmer would have to pay the costs the buyer should figure up exactly what is due the farmer on balance and tender it to him, now.

Also, the farmer can not start suit until formal demand is made, and the amount should be stated in his demand. If it corresponds with the amount due on balance the dealer can stand suit, as the farmer will lose to the extent of having to pay costs, the court holding that the farmer takes nothing more than the dealer tendered.

Protein Premium on Grade Certificate?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are interested in learning if there has ever been a test case covering the following:

"A Grain elevator operator issued a storage ticket to a farmer for 1,500 bus. of No. 1 D. N. spring wheat and the average protein is 16.5%, and he secures a loan on this grain at the old limit of \$1.25 Minneapolis basis from "B-Z Co-op Ass'n." This Ass'n later calls for delivery of this exact quality of wheat at the terminal even to the protein."

Is it possible for the B-Z Co-op Ass'n to get delivery or have the elevator company pay an additional premium in case the wheat delivered is of lower protein than 16.5%?

It is our understanding that so far this is not possible, however the whole scheme of the grain business has had so many changes since the government has gone into this business that it is hard to tell what is now the correct procedure.—Fairview Mill Co., by Harry O. Frank, Fairview, Mont.

Ans.: Since the official federal grading rules do not recognize the protein content as a criterion any No. 1 dark northern spring can be delivered on a storage ticket calling for No. 1 dark northern spring. To obtain the premium the pooling ass'n holding the ticket would have to show that there was an agreement by the

elevator company when the grain was taken into store to pay a premium for protein. This would have to be in writing unless the pool could prove it was the regular practice of this same elevator company to pay a premium on ALL high protein wheat taken in on storage tickets.

Recovery of Proceeds of Draft?

Grain Dealers Journal: A draft drawn thru bank "A" was sent to bank "B" for collection, the funds to be remitted to bank "C" for bank "B's" account. Bank "B" took a check in payment on bank "D." Bank "B" remitted a draft on bank "E" to bank "C"; but bank "E" refused payment on account of not sufficient funds to credit of bank "B," returning the draft to bank "C." Now the authorities are placing us with the depositors of bank "B," which failed. Are we not entitled to preference?—J. J. Newberg.

Ans.: Clearly the drawer of the draft and his bank "A" are entitled to preference, for the reason that the assets of bank "B" were augmented by the proceeds of the check on bank "D." In the cases where drawers lost in the courts it has been on the allegation that the funds of the collecting bank that failed were not augmented. The fact that the check on bank "D" was good disposes of the only objection to giving drawer the position of a preferred creditor.

Damages for Delay in Transporting Grain?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have heard that there is a I. C. C. ruling that requires the railroads to move grain and livestock a certain number of miles per day. If this is true where can we get a copy of this ruling? Would it be possible to collect the difference in market on any shipment that failed to arrive on the market within the required time? If possible please refer to a case where the shipper has collected from the railroad the difference in the market caused by delay.—Equity Union Grain Co., Clarence H. Saathoff, mgr., Bird City, Kan.

Ans.: The Interstate Commerce Commission has last year withdrawn its conference rulings. Altho the railroad companies resist the payment of delay claims more vigorously than loss and damage claims yet they can be forced to pay such delay claims by suit in court, and if the liability is unquestionable the claim departments can be expected to settle without suit.

The measure of damages is the market value of the commodity when it should have arrived, less the value when it did arrive, the transportation company being liable for the difference. In the absence of specific statute the average movement of freight is not governed by law.

The time when it should have arrived is not governed by any schedule of miles per day; but by the usual and customary time in transit of shipments moving in the same direction between the two points. If the time in transit unreasonably exceeds the usual time the railroad company is liable.

Following are decisions allowing shipper damages for delay:

A carrier is liable for loss on the value of property entrusted to it for transportation, which results from a decline in the market price pending the carrier's negligent delay in forwarding the shipment to its destination.—*Jett & Brooks v. Southern Ry. Co.* Supreme Court of Tennessee, 169 S. W. 767.

In the case of the breach by a common carrier of its obligation to deliver merchandise within a reasonable time, the shipper may recover as general damages the decline in its market value between the times when it should have been and when it was delivered.—*Wyer, Ackerland & Co. v. Louisville & N. R. Co.* Supreme Court of Ohio, 94 N. E. 423.

Similar cases are *Dorrance & Co. v. International & G. N. R. Co.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, 126 S. W. 694. *C. R. I. & P. R. Co. v. King.* Supreme Court of Arkansas, 148 S. W. 1035.

In recent years the decisions have been few,

because the legal departments have preferred to settle rather than lose and pay court costs. Also, railroad service has been vastly improved every year since the shopmen's strike.

Indiana Law on Grain Contracts?

Grain Dealers Journal: What is the Indiana law concerning grain contracts made between country grain dealers and farmers? We are holding carbon copy of a contract dated May 22 of last year (one of your forms) filled out and signed by the farmer for 125 bus. of wheat at the market price, to grade No. 2 and to be delivered at our elevator on or before the 30th of July. The receipt at the bottom of the form is also signed by him and covers an advance of \$100. We also have the check bearing his endorsement. But he has never delivered the wheat. Can we force collection? What measures should we take?—Arnold Orme, Rushville, Ind.

Ans.: Indiana has no law for grain contracts as distinguished from contracts for seeds, coal, lumber and other commodities.

Anyone contracting to deliver anything to another by a stated time and failing to do so is liable in damages, irrespective of the subject matter of the contract.

In this case the contract is in writing, the time, place of delivery and price are definite, it is signed, and the seller has accepted part of the consideration, making the contract perfectly binding.

The proper course to follow is to start suit for damages for breach of contract. The \$100 and costs can be recovered in the form of a judgment, and if the grain was bought in after July 30, the expiration of contract time, such additional loss can be recovered as damages.

For example, if the grain buyer after July 30 bought in the 125 bus., at \$1 per bushel, amounting to \$125, he could recover the \$100 advanced, plus the \$25 and the costs of suit. Some courts would give judgment for the extra \$25 without buying in, on the ground the buyer was entitled to the article or its value at time of delivery. Other courts hold buying-in necessary, as otherwise the buyer would be recovering for loss of profit, which is no loss, according to some courts.

Landlord and Tenant Embroil Buyer?

Grain Dealers Journal: A tenant rents a farm on shares. His lease expires the first of next March at which time he will move. He has delivered the corn with the exception of two final loads. His landlord has told us not to pay him his share pending a settlement with him. The tenant has asked his landlord to set a date for the settlement which has been refused. He has repeatedly asked for a settlement and division of remainder of joint property but cannot get the landlord or his attorney to do so.

We have asked the landlord to give us a statement of what the tenant owes him if anything. This also has not been done.

Now, just how can the tenant force a settlement prior to the expiration of the lease and how can he force payment for his share of the corn?

What are our liabilities to the tenant and can he force us to pay him regardless of the attitude of the landlord?

In this particular case no cash rent of any kind is involved and the tenant does not owe the landlord for any advances or loans. I cannot get the landlord to tell us just what he does owe him for but he claims a debit against the tenant. The whole thing is spite work and we have a definite order from the landlord to hold up payment for the corn. Can he do it and for how long?—Wakefield Grain Co., Waterman, Ill.

Ans.: To force settlement tenant would have to start suit against grain buyer, impleading the landlord. First the tenant should ascertain from grain buyer the exact value of the grain delivered to the elevator. Tenant then should deduct what he figures is landlord's share in bushels and sue for the balance in bushels or dollars. Grain buyer will then pay the amount into court and tenant will get judgment against the landlord for costs of suit.

Grain buyer is in the disagreeable position of being sued by either if he settles with the other. As tenant was not authorized by landlord to sell or agree upon the price for landlord's bushels the cash due landlord is uncertain. If the landlord will agree to a price for the corn the buyer can make a check to land-

lord and tenant jointly, so that both will have to endorse it before cashing.

The safest course is not to pay until after the court has decided.

The landlord can hold up payment for the corn until Sept. 1, under the provision of the Illinois Lien Law, Chap. 80, Sec. 21, containing the following clause: "Such lien shall continue for the period of six months after the expiration of the term for which the premises are demised."

Lien Not Good Outside of State.

Grain Dealers Journal: As we have several elevators along the Minnesota and South Dakota state line we are particularly interested in the opinion published in the Journal in "Asked-Answered" Jan. 8, page 28, where J. A. Hokanson, of Morristown, S. D., is informed that

A grain buyer in one state is not bound by the lien laws of another state, since liens do not arise out of the common law, but are created only by legislative statutes. The benefits of the lien law of South Dakota do not extend to an owner of land in North Dakota.

According to Jones on Liens, page 578a, "A statute has no force beyond the limits of the state which enacted it."

Liens were held to have no force beyond the state in Walworth v. Harris, 129 U. S. 355; May v. McLaughley, 60 Ark. 357; and Ball v. Sledge, 82 Miss. 447.

Under the circumstances the buyer has no right to hold up the renter's share.

We submitted the foregoing to our attorney, Wallace E. Purdue, of Brookings, and think readers would be interested to note the diversity of opinion as to the lien rights involved. Following is the opinion of our attorney.—E. H. Sexauer, sec'y-treas., Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Attorney's Opinion.

I agree with the Journal insofar as it declares that a landlord under an oral lease cannot, after division of crops, hold tenant's share.

I disagree with the writer's statement that "A grain buyer in one state is not bound by the lien laws of another state, since liens do not arise out of common law, but are created only by legislative statutes."

In other words, you would be liable if you purchased in Minnesota, South Dakota mortgaged grain, and vice versa. My authority for this statement is the following:

"The general consensus of judicial opinion seems to be that when personal property, which at the time it situated in a given state, is there mortgaged by the owner, and the mortgage is duly executed and recorded in the mode required by local law, so as to create a valid lien, the lien remains good and effectual altho property is removed to another state, either with or without the consent of the mortgagee, and altho the mortgage is not re-recorded in the state to which the removal is made."

5 R. C. L., page 399, and numerous cases cited in Note 11.

35 L. R. A. (N. S.), 386.

3 Ann. Cas., page 109.

Ann. Cas., 1914B, 1254.

Wilson v. Rustad (N. Dak.), 75 N. W., 260.

Jones Chattel Mortgages (5th Ed.), Sec. 299, cited in Ann. Cas., 1914B, page 251.

11 C. J., 424, and numerous cases in Note 7. I do not find any South Dakota cases in point, but I am satisfied our courts would follow the great weight of authority.

The North Dakota case of Wilson v. Rustad, supra, is directly in point. In that case plaintiff sought to recover property upon which he held a mortgage, and which mortgaged property was, at the time of the execution of the mortgage, located in South Dakota, but was later removed to North Dakota, and sold by the mortgagor to the defendant. The North Dakota court reversed the lower court, and held the plaintiff entitled to recover. This is exactly the situation that would confront you if any of your Minnesota houses purchased grain raised in South Dakota, and covered by South Dakota mortgage.

The Supreme Court of Iowa, in a recent case, First National Bank of Ellsworth v. Ripley, 215 N. W., 647, held to the same principle, following its holding of some fifty years ago, that a chattel mortgage valid under the law of the state where executed, will be so held by the courts of a sister state, to which the property may be removed.

The Minnesota Supreme Court likewise held in the recent case of Silver et al. v. McDonald et al., 215 N. W., 844, that North Dakota mortgaged grain removed to the state of Minnesota was still subject to the mortgage, even though the mortgagee consented to the removal.

There is a diversity of opinion where the removal is with the consent of the mortgagee, whether the mortgage is still valid in another state. (See 5 R. C. L., page 500.)

If the holder of the mortgage does not consent to the removal of the grain from the state where mortgaged, and you buy in another state such grain, I do not think there is any doubt but what you would be liable.

Editor's Note: We agree with the attorney as to chattel mortgages. A chattel mortgage is

a sale, subject to certain conditions, and the property belongs to the mortgagee regardless of state lines.

The question put by Mr. Hokanson, however, involved not a mortgage but a landlord's lien. Decision of the courts on chattel mortgages do not govern cases of landlord's liens. Many states have chattel mortgage laws and no landlord's lien statutes. It is not a fraud for the farmer to sell grain on which there is a landlord's lien, but it is a fraud for him to deliver grain when he has given another a chattel mortgage. About the only exception to this is the state of Indiana where the grain dealers had a law enacted making it a misdemeanor for a farmer to sell to an elevator grain on which there was a landlord's lien. And this Indiana law has not stood the test of the state supreme court.

Therefore, we prefer to accept the statement of Jones on Liens, page 578a, that "A statute has no force beyond the limits of the state which enacted it."

Farm Board Operations?

Grain Dealers Journal: Following are a few questions we would appreciate having answered:

1. Does authorization of Farmers National Grain Corp. to purchase wheat at terminals expire June 30, 1930?

2. Will farmer member when holding wheat be paid loan value plus a carrying charge; or is the purchase price in Minneapolis, for instance, fixed at \$1.25 next May for No. 1 northern?

3. Assuming government grain company buys and stores 50,000,000 bus. wheat and subsequently sells at a loss, does this mean that stockholders of said corporation will have their investments in stock impaired and is there any provision to assess them for further losses? Or, in other words, assuming such a hypothetical case and the fact that the government is presumed to be held harmless from loss and must receive interest and salaries, expenses of bureau, etc.

4. What is the theory of final outcome if world market should continue downward trend?

5. The bulk of our wheat here is winter, and Minneapolis is our designated market zone. On what basis will they buy or apply No. 1 hard winter at Minneapolis, Chicago being out of line for our wheat, and Seattle and Portland being designated as white wheat markets at \$1.08? Would the government buy or apply hard winter there and if so at what basis?

6. What back numbers of the Grain Dealers Journal contained the Farm Relief Law and the charter of the Farmers National Grain Corporation?—Stanley Searce Grain Dept., A. E. Olson, mgr., Ronan, Mont.

Ans: No reliance can be placed in any authorization to buy wheat until June 30 or any other time, since the operations of the government grain company are subject to change without notice. Unofficially it is understood, however, that the co-operative subsidiary pools are expected to get rid of every pound of wheat before June 1. McKelvie, a leading Farm Boarder, has declared Uncle Sam will decline to act as Santa Claus if the farmers produce a big crop of wheat the coming season. His statement is taken to mean that after July 1 the loan price may be moved down 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

2. The government grain pools are expected to follow their usual policy of not settling with the farmer until the pooled wheat of that crop has all been sold, there is therefore no guaranty that the farmer member holding wheat will be paid the loan value plus a carrying charge next May or at any other time. The return to the farmer is governed, not by the loan, but by what the pool is able to sell at future prices, which may be lower.

3. Losses of the Farmers National Grain Corporation are not to be recouped by assessing stockholders. Their investments in stock will be impaired only to the extent that the payment of dividends will be indefinitely postponed. If a pool pays too high an initial payment, and then after settling with the Intermediate Credit Banks is unable to pay the Farm Board, and quits, the Farm Board, representing the taxpayers, must stand the loss.

4. The final outcome will depend on the operations of the Wheat Advisory Council, which is yet to be completely organized, for the purpose of stabilizing the price. If the stabilization price is too high the whole scheme will break down in the course of years, as did coffee stabilization in Brazil.

5. Ask the Northwestern Grain Ass'n, the Minneapolis subsidiary, for a bid on No. 1 hard winter, or take the matter up with W. G. Kellogg, general manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation, Fisher building, Chicago.

6. The Agricultural Marketing Act was published in full in the Journal June 25, 1929, pages

Honoring Pay Orders?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have a party who delivered his corn to our elevator and has now issued pay orders against same for more than his corn amounts to.

One order is for grain bought from a neighbor, two orders are for labor, and the landlord has a claim for rent. Please advise if any of these orders have preference. Will appreciate very much your advice in this matter.

We are not paying any bills, but holding this corn in trust until we can get authority how to settle.—Lewis J. Ashburn, mgr., C. A. Crosby Co., Monroe Center, Ill.

Ans: The grain buyer is under no obligations to honor the pay orders. If the grain dealer refuses to honor the pay orders the owner of the corn delivered to the elevator can only make demand for the cash balance, wherewith to pay the orders himself.

None of the pay orders should be honored unless there is an unquestionable balance after meeting the landlord's lien, and therefore the landlord should be requested to put in his claim and give a receipt in full when payment is made.

As to the payment of the orders, the grain buyer is solely an agent of the party who delivered the corn, and the holders of the orders have no claim, being in the position of the holders of a check on a bank in which the maker has not sufficient funds.

After paying the landlord in settlement the grain buyer can choose which of the orders to pay first, assuming that the labor claim was not for threshing or harvesting.

Elected President Cincinnati Board.

Robert L. Early, secretary-treasurer of the Early & Daniel Co., who was recently elected president of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, has been connected with the Early & Daniel Co. ever since he graduated from Ohio State University.

The E. & D. Co., manufacturers of "Tuxedo" feeds, and dealers in hay and grain, is an old concern that is well known to the men in the grain, hay and feed trades, and "Bob," as he is familiarly called, has the best wishes not only of his personal friends, but also of the friends of his company.



Photo by Bachrach

Robert Early, Cincinnati, Ohio,
President Board of Trade.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Waiting on Farm Board to Declare Policy.

Grain Dealers Journal: Altho we have just purchased a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade we are waiting to establish a business there as soon as we are satisfied that the Government will allow us to carry on a legitimate business. Under such agitation as there is now we do not feel that we care to take on such risk, and, we, therefore, will wait for developments by the Farm Board. We have been in the grain business for 17 years, doing a jobbing business, buying for large mills, serving the interior and we would like to continue our service along such lines with an additional service in Kansas City. We lease, own and finance fifteen elevators and maintain a very efficient traffic department to take advantage of cross country rates in serving the grain trade.—E. L. Rickel, Salina, Kan.

Replace Top Grain Door.

Grain Dealers Journal: I have no particular inspector or market to take exceptions to, but this market is receiving considerable grain from other markets where the top grain door has been removed for the purpose of securing samples and not replaced so that the grain is properly protected from sifting or running over the grain doors remaining. This condition shows up very strong here and leads to considerable correspondence in explanation in running down claims. This market through the co-operation of the carriers replaces all boards removed as well as those found removed in other markets, insuring protection from this market to destination, it is my belief that each inspector can with a little effort on his part improve conditions in his respective market by seeing that conditions I have cited are remedied.—S. A. Holder, Indianapolis, Ind., chief grain inspector, Board of Trade.

Formaldehyde Treatment of Seed at Elevator.

Grain Dealers Journal: Treating seed grain on the farm with formaldehyde solution involves much labor in shoveling over and over that can be avoided by doing the work at the elevator in town.

For several years I have used an apparatus at the elevator worked out by myself and with perfectly satisfactory results. It is not a patented idea and anyone is free to make whatever use he can of it. The cost of installation is very little.

The farmer's truck is driven so the wagon-box comes under a spout discharging the seed grain from the cleaner. The spray of formaldehyde is held to strike the stream of grain as it enters the wagon-box.

The mixture is proportioned one pint of formaldehyde to 40 pints of water and is contained in a strong tank about 20x40 ins. to resist a pressure of 150 lbs. per square inch. The air pressure comes from the elevator's air tank thru a 3/8-inch pipe to top of formaldehyde tank. In this tank the air pressure above the formaldehyde and water mixture forces the liquid out thru a pipe in the bottom of the tank leading up to the ceiling of the elevator driveway where a valve controls its flow thru a rubber hose into the sprayer.

The sprayer is made of four nozzles such as are used on potato sprayers that you pump and from a semicircular branch converge upon the grain stream.

On the formaldehyde tank are a filler open-

ing, air gage and pet cock. The force of 100 lbs. pressure delivers the mixture right thru the grain stream and makes a fine job. One pint of formaldehyde and 40 pints of water will usually treat an ordinary load of grain, between 60 and 70 bus. Last spring I treated 10,400 bus. in this way and everyone was much pleased with the work. The nozzles can be bought from almost any hardware store and cost usually \$2.50 each.—Karl Hovland, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., Hingham, Mont.

New Pool Disavows Acts of Its Predecessor.

Grain Dealers Journal: In the Journal of Jan. 22, page 91, upper right hand corner, is a paragraph that purports to refer to the Kansas Pool.

The litigation to which you have been referring from time to time is being handled by what was at one time the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n.

The Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n was succeeded by this organization at the close of the 1925 season and is no longer an operating organization. The article is misleading because everyone except a few of our members will infer that it is this organization that is engaged in the litigation that you are referring to.

Such articles as you are printing are damaging to our business.—Ernest R. Downie, general manager, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n, Wichita, Kan.

Ed. Note: The paragraph objected to stated that "In two cases the Pool had been forced by the Supreme Court of Kansas to pay damages for obtaining an injunction without cause." As Mr. Downie states, however, these unfounded lawsuits for injunctions were instituted not by the present Pool but by its predecessor, the old Pool, known as the Kansas Wheat Growers' Ass'n.

Will the Farmer Be Benefited?

Grain Dealers Journal: The thought has occurred to me a great many times recently as to just what method the Farm Board will attempt to use in convincing the individual farmer that he has been benefited in the way of price through the expenditure of the vast sum of government money which is at the disposal of the board, and how long it will take before real benefit can be written in plain language before the eyes of the individual farmer?

It seems that it is only necessary to follow the trend of the market, say for thirty years back. In 1893 to 1898, inclusive, the yearly average price of contract wheat in the Chicago market was 71.6c per bushel, 34.2c for corn and 24.2c for oats. Based on natural causes, conditions and times, the prices of these three commodities have advanced so that the average yearly price at Chicago, 1923 to 1928 inclusive, was contract wheat 1.448, corn 91.6c, oats 48.9c per bushel.

In comparison with the figures given above between the dates of 1898 and 1928, there has been a steady advance, so that wheat shows a price equal to a little more than twice the value of wheat thirty years ago. Almost three times as much is represented in the price of corn and twice as much in the price of oats.

These advances have come from natural causes. Assuming that the Farm Board, through its operations, is going to benefit the individual farmer materially, it should be able to show a substantial increase in the next 30 years over the ratio as demonstrated before in the way of an advance over natural causes. The

matter of supply and demand has played its part through the entire period and at no time during the period of 30 years has it been necessary to create a Government Corporation to handle the surplus, altho during that period there were many times when we had more than we needed for home consumption, but through the machinery and the methods employed by the grain dealers of the United States, these surpluses were disposed of from year to year at the world's price, without any cost to the taxpayer and without any serious hurt to the farming community as a whole.—Gordon Han-nah, Chicago.

Membership in Regional Co-operative Unnecessary.

C. E. Huff, chairman of the Board of Managers of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, who also is national president of the Farmers Union, stated at Salina, Kan., Feb. 7, that the existing co-operatives could conduct their marketing operations thru branch agencies being established by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and that it was unnecessary for existing grain co-operatives to join regional marketing agencies, as advocated by Sam R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Farm Board.

Besides the farmers union, the three other large co-operative grain marketing ass'ns in Kansas have declined to join the regional setup as urged by McKelvie.

Will the Farm Board Consider It?

W. A. Moody, of St. Louis, in response to a request from Chairman Legge for constructive suggestions for the Farm Board, has made one which Mr. Legge may consider as somewhat impertinent. It is that the Board appropriate \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 for the building of a huge farm implement establishment, owned and controlled by the farmers, eliminating all middlemen and letting all farm tools go directly from the factory to the farmer.

As Mr. Moody is a member of the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange and was formerly its president as well as president of the National Live Stock Exchange, perhaps his suggestion may appeal to some of the other members of the Farm Board even though it does not to Mr. Legge.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Feb. 19-21. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 21—Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.

Feb. 20-21—Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Binghamton, N. Y., mid-winter convention.

Apr. 25-26—California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Los Angeles, Cal.

May—Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Enid, Okla., during the latter part of May.

May 22-24. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16-17—Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June.—Iowa Farmer Elevator Managers at Fort Dodge.

June 19-21—Southern Seedmen's Ass'n—John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va.

June 25-27—American Seed Trade Ass'n, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Incorporation of Stabilization Corporation.

Under the liberal laws of Delaware the Grain Stabilization Corporation was incorporated Feb. 10, without capital stock, with authority to act as a stabilization corporation under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

It is authorized to operate in wheat, corn, rye, oats and all other grains, with an initial credit from the Farm Board of \$10,000,000.

Milwaukee Chamber Against Government in Business.

The Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, by H. A. Plumb, sec'y, have addressed the following protest to the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It is growing more and more apparent that it is the intent of the Farm Board so to execute the provisions of the Agricultural Act as to destroy the existing facilities for the marketing and distribution of the grain produced on American farms. Backed by the practically unlimited powers conferred by the Act, and vast amounts in public funds, the Board is without question in a position to accomplish its purpose. If it is successful in bringing about this result a great wrong will have been done, not only to the grain trade but to all organized business of the United States, because it will have been accomplished by unfair means.

However indifferently the question of endorsing co-operative marketing at the expense of the present system may have been regarded by the great mass of business men composing the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at the time the Referendum No. 52 was submitted and acted upon by the membership of the Chamber, the time has now come for them to consider whether this is not a step that may in time lead to their own destruction. The situation today is a menace to all organized business.

Our organization believes that the United States Chamber of Commerce would do well at this time to give serious consideration to the present emergency, and take a firm stand in protest against the entry of government into business in unfair competition with its citizens. It believes that the attitude of the Chamber as expressed in its Referendum No. 52 should now be strengthened, and the full force of that great body's influence directed toward resisting the plain purpose of the Farm Board to carry out a policy of socialism which not only threatens the grain trade, but is a menace to all business.

Farm Board Program Harmful to All Business.

Blanchard Randall, Jr., retiring pres. of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, expresses the conviction of all members of the Exchange that the Farm Relief Act will undermine the entire business and credit structure of the country, in the following protest to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce:

The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce has viewed with much concern the possible effects of the federal farm act; and believes that the program of the farm board, while perhaps justified, if not demanded, by the act, is inimical not only to the business of members of this exchange but to all business interests throughout the country.

We are not prepared to question the constitutionality of the act itself, or the method determined on to put this legislation into effect; that is the province of others than commercial associations. But we do believe, as business men who have spent years dealing with the questions which now confront the farm board, that any program which purposes to do away with a system of marketing which has been developing through centuries under the influence of most critical competition, and substitute, on a large scale, an untried method which is entirely dependent for success on gratuities instead of economical service, is bound to fail—and in failure will bring distress, not only to the class which it was desired to benefit, but will also undermine the entire business and credit structure of the country.

We are opposed to the entry of the government into any business in competition with existing business machinery.

We are confident that lasting benefit can never be brought to agricultural producers by artificially stimulating production, by keeping in production land where cost of operation is too high, or by sustaining wasteful and careless methods of production.

It is inevitable that the unwanted product, the uneconomical method, shall pass away. It is unfair to established business, which has served well in the past, that it should be

scrapped; it is unfair to consumers everywhere that they should be made to pay unnecessarily; it is unfair to taxpayers that their money should be used in order to delay, temporarily, this inevitable passing.

We request your committee to carefully consider our views in conjunction with the views of the other grain exchanges, and to bring this matter to the attention of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for such assistance as they can render this business.

Kansas City Board on Unfair Gov't Competition.

The Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade on Jan. 21 adopted resolutions protesting vigorously against the encroachment of government agencies on business, as follows:

On June 15, 1929, a measure known as "The Agricultural Marketing Act" was made a law. Enacted to quiet years of agitation for congressional aid to agriculture, it created a "Federal Farm Board" with broad and vaguely defined powers touching the merchandise of agricultural products. To make these grants effective the huge sum of \$500,000,000 was appropriated to the use of the farm board.

The enactment of this legislation marks a new epoch in governmental relations to business. Up to this time governmental interference has taken the form of regulation, some wise, much unwise, but all designed to further the public interest in general. Now for the first time the government steps into the market to take over, so far as it can, the merchandising of some of the most important articles of commerce—not for the public interest in general, but for the interest and to the advantage of a special class. This is to be done with money raised by general taxation upon the entire nation.

This legislation is novel in character, far-reaching in dangerous possibilities, unfair in its effect upon existing business, and of a socialistic character foreign to the principles of our government. Plainly, it should be wisely and temperately administered, and its innovations should be dealt with cautiously.

The federal farm board, charged by the law with its administration, has embarked upon policies which must be viewed with uneasiness by business men everywhere.

It has created a large corporation to engage in the merchandising of grain and is now planning other similar corporations to buy and sell other products of agriculture, with the avowed purpose of dominating the trade and the market. It selects the officers of such corporations, dictates their policies, and lends the purchase money for the stock in the corporation.

It lends money to those favored by the law upon security not acceptable to banks for the express purpose of building up the competitors of those who have attained a place in the trade by their own efforts and capital.

It lends money to the favored upon rates of interest far below those available in commercial channels.

It has interfered with the laws of supply and demand by setting loan values not justified by the state of the market.

It has intimated an intention to construct new facilities by loans even where the present facilities are more than ample.



Eugene Blackford, Baltimore, Md., President-Elect, Chamber of Commerce.

It refuses to announce a policy as to future interference with normal price forces, leaving merchants at the mercy of unforeseen arbitrary actions.

In short, it is using government aid and public funds to interfere with prices and legitimate business, to foster unfair competition, to build uneconomic facilities, and to endanger honest business enterprise and investment. Business men everywhere should take notice of these things. If they can be done in one line of business they can be done in others. Business should set its face against such extreme measures.

The agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will meet in Washington on January 23, and should then consider these matters, be it therefore,

RESOLVED, by the Board of Trade of Kansas City, that the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States be, and it hereby is, petitioned to take notice of the things herein recited and to recommend to the board of directors of the said Chamber of Commerce, that effective measures be taken to protest vigorously against the encroachments upon business by the federal farm board and to take a strong position against further government interference with established business.

Farmers Want to Be Let Alone.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart recently received the following letter, dated Jan. 30:

We fight the weather, plant and animal diseases, insects and weeds, and pray that the Lord will reward our efforts and that we may produce more abundantly. Now Mr. Legge says this is all wrong. If we don't quit this, prices are going way down. Somebody must believe him, as I hear on the radio today that grains are all worth less today than when Mr. Legge made his speech.

He says we shouldn't sell our butter in town and eat oleomargarine. He says we must eat our butter. I suppose we should eat our eggs, corn, oats, beef, pork and everything else we raise. I suppose we should do like the peasants in Russia and only raise enough for ourselves. Why should I fertilize my soil? Why should I vaccinate my hogs? Why should I cultivate my corn? Why should I care for my stock? Why should we even celebrate Thanksgiving day? Mr. Legge says I should take 5 per cent of my acreage and put it into a wood lot. He says it will give shade for my horses and cattle in summer and shelter in winter. It takes nearly twenty years to raise a wood lot. What shall I do for shade in the meanwhile? By that time I can use it for a cemetery.

I sell my grain to my local elevator man, who gets 2 cents a bushel for handling it. I know this, because I keep track of the prices over my radio. He tells me he sells it to a commission house in Chicago, who gets another cent for handling it there. Mr. Legge says he is going to save this for us farmers. He wants us to join up in a pool and hire somebody that they will pick out to handle this for us. My elevator man is just making a living and I don't suppose the commission man is getting rich. I suppose if we handle this ourselves we will have to stand the expenses.

Mr. Legge has said nothing about the cost of the things we have got to buy, especially machinery. Farm implements cost nearly twice as much as they did before the war. They tell me the International Harvester Company made 49 millions in 1928. They say they sell machinery to our competitors in Russia, Argentina and other foreign countries for much less than we have to pay. Couldn't something be done about this?

Mr. Brookhart, I am wondering if we could get through a law to regulate the weather, then we could know just how much we can raise. Sometimes I get more grain off forty acres than I do off sixty acres and sometimes I get less off the sixty than I do off the forty. What is Mr. Legge going to do about this?

It certainly looks like this farm board is going to "relieve" us farmers. I wish I could get Mr. Legge to take over my farm and run it for me and I will take a job with the government. That would be a lot better than getting up at 5 o'clock every morning and milking a dozen cows and feeding my livestock and plowing corn all day, and worrying about the weather for fear I won't raise a good crop. Mr. Legge would not have to worry about that.

Senator, I have farmed for twenty years as did my father before me. We always made a pretty good living. Sometimes we raise good crops and sometimes poor ones. Sometimes we made money and sometimes we didn't; sometimes we got high prices and sometimes low ones, but on the whole we have done pretty well. We think we know how to run our farm. If Mr. Legge wants to run it for us we will sell out to him, otherwise we would like to be left alone. Instead of taking Mr. Legge's advice and reducing my acreage I would rather let the handiwork of God take its natural course.

As a farmer I want to thank you for your best efforts in our behalf.—Arthur Mikelek, Rolfe, Iowa.

Grain Market Factors

THE ARGENTINE grain trade is reported as saying that the governmental estimate on that country's wheat crop is many million bushels too low, and are figuring it at close to 200,000,000 bus.

AUSTRALIAN official estimate of wheat crop in New South Wales is 36,000,000 bushels, against 49,988,000 bushels last year. First official estimate of wheat area in India is 29,319,000 acres, against 30,409,000 acres last year.

RYE BULLS in the Chicago pit are not yet licked, the open interest in the futures having increased during January from 17,187,000 to 20,161,000 bus., and the only defense of the shorts against a hard squeeze is the business conduct com'ite.

THE BUREAU of Agricultural Economics estimates that there will be a world carry-over at the end of the 1929-30 season, of 365,000,000 to 445,000,000 bus. of wheat, compared with 578,000,000 bus. on July 1, 1929, and 410,000,000 on July 1, 1928.

THE TIMES of Argentina says a record acreage has been planted to corn in that country, its estimate being 12,850,000 acres. Production of the forthcoming crop is estimated at 13,000,000 tons, of which about 11,000,000 tons would be available for export.

AS NEARLY as can be determined, North America still has 332,000,000 bus. available for export; Argentina, 113,000,000 bus.; Australia, 46,000,000 bus. and other countries 16,000,000 bus., a total of 507,000,000 bus. to take care of a prospective world's demand to July 30 of 367,000,000 bus. The question confronting the grain trade is which country will furnish the wheat to importers.—The Economist.

THE TIMES of Argentina says: "There seems to be a pull-devil-pull-baker struggle going on between the Canadian and U. S. wheat growers on the one side, and the buyers in Europe and England on the other. The Canadian pool has been holding its wheat well above the international valuation, with the result that the heavy Argentine crop of 1929 has been sold almost without competition, at prices which at least gave the growers a fair profit."

Wheat Stocks and Consumption.

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on July 1	86,055,000	33,765,000	15,532,000
Receipts July 1 to Feb. 8	346,985,000	422,309,000	393,000,000
Shipments July 1 to Feb. 8	221,025,000	247,943,000	244,429,000
Stocks on Feb. 8	128,344,000	105,325,000	60,349,000
Consumption July 1 to Feb. 8	83,671,000	102,806,000	103,755,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption.

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to Feb. 8	88,779,000	120,163,000	114,410,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to Feb. 8	42,934,000	56,909,000	58,171,000
Stocks on Feb. 8	15,008,000	22,971,000	34,449,000
Consumption Nov. 2 to Feb. 8	32,426,000	41,335,000	39,878,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption.

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Aug. 1	5,643,000	1,148,000	8,892,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Feb. 8	92,308,000	91,475,000	93,298,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Feb. 8	63,115,000	58,686,000	57,089,000
Stocks on Feb. 8	19,153,000	10,565,000	18,140,000
Consumption to Feb. 8	15,683,000	23,372,000	26,961,000

THE EFFECT of last summer's dryness in Canada was reflected quite as much in the quality of the wheat as in the total yield. In the marketing of the 1928 crop of the prairie provinces, nearly 57 per cent of the cars, inspected up to the end of that year, were below contract grades. Inspections on the 1929 crop, up to Dec. 31, showed almost 94 per cent of the cars to have been of contract grade grain.

Shareholders in U. S. Gov't Pool.

Stock certificates in the Farmers National Grain Corporation have been issued to the following:

Central States Grain Ass'n, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 150 shares; Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Ass'n, Enid, Okla., 326 shares; Farmers Educational Co-Op. Union, Kankakee, Ill., 52 shares; National Farmers Elevator Co., Co-Op., Chicago, Ill., 400 shares.

Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, St. Paul, Minn., 1,000 shares; Indiana Farmers Co-Op. Elevator Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 100 shares; Kansas Co-Op. Wheat Marketing Ass'n, Wichita, Kan., 374 shares; Ohio Equity Exchange, Lima, Ohio, 10 shares; North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Ass'n, Grand Forks, N. D., 225 shares; Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo., 330 shares.

Each share of stock issued represents 10,000 bus. of grain, meaning that the national corporation now has 260,000,000 bus. of grain which it will market.

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with previous week and one year ago:

	Feb. 8, 1930	Feb. 1, 1930	Feb. 9, 1929
Wheat	31,613,000	33,108,000	30,273,000
Oats	654,000	634,000	761,000
Rye	775,000	431,000	522,000
Barley	2,976,000	3,001,000	3,338,000

U. S. Grains in Canada.

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Feb. 1, 1930, the preceding week and the corresponding week in 1929:

	Feb. 1, 1930	Jan. 25, 1930	Feb. 2, 1929
Wheat	7,517,468	7,637,762	4,391,198
Oats	3,236,300	3,321,250	493,947
Barley	936,829	936,829	302,225
Rye	2,720,007	2,720,007	1,425,360
Corn	179,836	183,171	541,278

	1930	Jan. 25, 1930	Feb. 2, 1929
Total	14,590,440	14,799,019	7,154,008
Jan. 25	166,228,000	129,081,000	78,445,000
Feb. 1	163,495,000	126,670,000	54,595,000
Feb. 8	139,684,000	124,369,000	75,795,000
Jan. 25	14,132,000	24,518,000	28,558,000
Feb. 1	15,215,000	26,042,000	31,849,000
Feb. 8	17,174,000	27,963,000	37,482,000
Jan. 25	25,211,000	13,101,000	20,514,000
Feb. 1	24,471,000	13,611,000	20,350,000
Feb. 8	23,627,000	12,633,000	20,900,000

Total Wheat Visible.

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

	U. S., East of Rockies,	U. S., Pacific Coast.	Total U. S.
1929—			
Dec. 23	185,113,000	6,069,000	191,182,000

	1930—	U. S., East of Rockies,	U. S., Pacific Coast.	Total U. S.
Jan. 4	182,331,000	5,840,000	188,171,000	
Jan. 11	178,867,000	5,741,000	184,608,000	
Jan. 18	175,000,000	5,759,000	180,759,000	
Jan. 25	172,263,000	5,413,000	177,676,000	
Feb. 1	168,925,000	4,558,000	173,483,000	

	1929—	1930—	U. S., East of Rockies,	U. S., Pacific Coast.	Total U. S.
Dec. 23	217,903,000	409,085,000	44,400,000		

	1929—	1930—	U. S., East of Rockies,	U. S., Pacific Coast.	Total U. S.
Jan. 4	217,756,000	405,927,000	43,200,000		
Jan. 11	216,708,000	401,316,000	47,300,000		
Jan. 18	216,575,000	397,334,000	47,000,000		
Jan. 25	213,391,000	391,067,000	49,000,000		
Feb. 1	210,643,000	384,226,000	50,600,000		

Total American Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

	1929—	1930—	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Dec. 23	453,485,000	444,334,000	448,616,000	444,334,000	444,067,000	434,826,000
Jan. 4	449,327,000					

Exports of Wheat.

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
July	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000	19,651,000
Aug.	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000	35,484,000
Sept.	18,328,000	25,706,000	39,508,000	30,720,000
Oct.	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000	23,287,000
Nov.	15,181,000	15,955,000	26,698,000	20,278,000
Dec.	12,129,500	11,868,000	11,986,000	14,973,000
Jan.	9,559,000	11,558,500	12,618,500	
Feb.	8,704,000	6,536,000	8,822,000	
March	9,152,000	7,289,500	8,986,000	
April	8,928,000	7,659,500	15,835,000	
May	16,986,000	8,626,000	13,905,500	
June	8,902,000	8,093,000	11,342,500	
Exports, crop year	165,682,000	204,076,000	215,902,500	

Oats Exports.

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Jan.	681,000	615,000	406,000	693,000
Feb.	439,000	329,000	167,000	392,000
March	500,000	447,000	222,000	305,000
April	346,000	376,000	845,000	2,650,000
May	503,000	453,000	3,207,000	2,781,000
June	245,000	70,000	1,462,000	1,817,000
July	247,000	98,000	525,000	817,000
Aug.	824,000	2,396,000	1,883,000	328,000
Sept.	1,069,000	2,291,000	632,000	849,000
Oct.	902,000	1,627,000	537,000	172,000
Nov.	713,000	794,000	271,000	348,000
Dec.	146,000	984,000	376,000	243,000
Year	6,609,000	10,480,000	10,053,000	11,394,000

Barley Exports.

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Jan.	1,925,000	1,704,000	1,006,000	436,000
Feb.	2,974,000	879,000	1,257,000	783,000
March	1,918,000	688,000	2,121,000	311,000
April	1,627,000	654,000	1,151,000	734,000
May	1,032,000	1,092,000	1,337,000	996,000
June	2,519,000	1,663,000	1,186,000	1,352,000
July	3,817,000	1,999,000	4,065,000	1,522,000
Aug.	4,357,000	14,363,000	6,637,000	2,663,000
Sept.	5,991,000	11,342,000	6,927,000	939,000
Oct.	1,532,000	4,866,000	6,490,000	1,080,000
Nov.	815,000	6,549,000	3,425,000	1,363,000
Dec.	1,017,000	1,999,000	2,360,000	1,886,000
Year	29,532,000	54,379,000	37,962,000	13,565,000

Rye Exports.

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Jan.	186,000	489,000	795,000	191,000
Feb.	113,000	428,000	588,000	182,000
March	85,000	298,000	778,000	315,000
April	26,000	363,000	4,498,000	1,465,000
May	360,000	3,324,000	5,857,000	3,184,000
June	290,000	1,293,000	2,571,000	1,082,000
July	95,000	192,000	305,000	2,185,000
Aug.	464,000	691,000	1,816,000	314,000
Sept.	1,217,000	2,450,000	7,734,000	2,122,000
Oct.	558,000	3,074,000	6,398,000	136,000
Nov.	17,000	1,389,000	2,838,000	156,000
Dec.	21,000	489,000	1,259,000	609,000
Year	3,434,000	14,480,000	35,942,000	11,942,000

Corn Exports.

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Nov.	669,000	2,000,000	771,000	1,924,000
Dec.	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000	1,693,000
Jan.	12,250,000	11,557,000	11,726,000	
Feb.	8,019,000	4,034,000	1,889,000	
March	4,874,000	3,602,000	2,036,000	
April	2,440,000	3,263,000	1,387,000	
May	972,000	1,104,000	1,516,000	
June	905,000	968,000	1,068,000	
July	768,000	796,000	631,000	
Aug.	810,000	943,000	388,000	
Sept.	600,000	611,000	507,000	
Oct.	623,000	744,000	457,000	
Total	40,468,000	19,101,000	15,172,000	

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Colman, S. D., Jan. 9.—Have handled 350,000 bus. of grain in four months, or since the 1st of August. Handled 86,000 bus. of corn the month of December.—Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., J. M. Oyan, mgr.

Washington, D. C.—At 3 p. m., Mar. 10 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will make a report on stocks on farms Mar. 1, and shipments out of county of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye, and the merchantable percentage of the 1929 corn crop.

Lena, Wis., Jan. 28.—Farmers don't like to sell their medium red clover seed at 15 to 16c per pound and receipts are very light at present. Sales of dairy feeds very light here this winter. Farmers say they can't afford to buy feed at present prices when milk is bringing only about \$1.50 per cwt.—J. N. Bassett.

Chicago to Loosen Up on Overnight Bids.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on Jan. 28 approved amendments to rules 330 and 333 and ordered them posted for ballot.

The present rules governing bids for cash grain to arrive and which have been in effect for several years, are as follows:

330. Scope of Chapter. All exchange contracts for the purchase or sale of cash grain including grain to arrive shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

333. Bids After Session. After the session, members are prohibited from bidding the country for grain to arrive at prices in excess of the closing prices of the day less the minimum charges above specified, except as follows: a member having a bona fide bid from a buyer in Chicago in excess of any closing price may bid the country such bid price less the regular charges. A member who has made bona fide bids to not less than five members in the cash grain business in excess of any closing price may bid the country the price named in such bids less the regular charges. Members thus bidding in excess of any closing price must file with the secretary before 8:00 a. m. of the following day, a statement showing the prices at which they bid the country and the facts justifying such bids under this rule.

THE PROPOSED RULES read as follows:

330. Scope of Chapter. All exchange contracts for the purchase or sale of cash grain including grain to arrive shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter, except that the provisions of Rules 331, 332 and 333 shall not apply on grain to arrive from points on or west of the Missouri river where federal supervision prevails.

333. Bids After Session. After the session, members may not bid the country for grain to arrive at prices in excess of the closing prices of the day less the minimum charges provided in Rule 332, except as follows: Any member may bid in excess of the closing prices less the regular charges by registering such bid in the office of the secretary immediately when made, but not later than 3:00 p. m. daily except Saturday, on which day the registration shall be not later than 2:00 p. m. The record of such bids shall be open to all members and any member may meet them for his own account.

Cancellation of all of rule 331 and part of rule 332 as far as Missouri River and points west having federal inspection are concerned cancels all requirements on bids made during the hours the board is in session while protecting the commission rule on bids over night. During the session no one but the parties at the points bid need know the bid and the Chicago elevator companies will be free to meet competition at the Western terminals.

With a population of 120,000,000 and with myriads of interests, it is not to be wondered at that the organized minority usually gets what it wants, as against the unorganized majority. This is true in city, state and nation. Belonging to your trade association may eventually mean your business salvation.

Sales "To Arrive" to Feature Future Market.

In connection with the market for hogs for future delivery the Chicago Live Stock Exchange has worked out a plan for the sale and purchase of hogs to arrive based on grades.

Hogs sold to arrive must be delivered in 7 days.

The farmer or country stock buyer accumulating a carload of hogs will be enabled to know in advance what price he will receive and will be able to compare bids for his shipment before the stock leaves his station and accept the highest.

Packers patronizing the to arrive market will be enabled to assure themselves of a supply.

The hog future market is to be opened Mar. 1 at the Union Stock Yards. Government officials to whom the plans were submitted have given their approval.

Speed Up Distribution of Grain Quotations.

The development of speed in spreading Chicago grain quotations to the principal cities of Europe is the subject of a letter to Fred H. Clutton, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, from Harry G. Atkin, assistant commercial editor of Reuters, who has just completed an inspection of the Chicago exchange.

The Chicago Board of Trade is known throughout the world and its markets are among the most important; its grain markets, in particular its wheat market, dominate the world. Atkin points out.

And the tremendous speeding up of cable transmission across the Atlantic in conjunction with the developments of wireless, he added, has brought the old and new worlds into such close relation commercially as to arouse the greatest interest in Europe and elsewhere in American market conditions. This makes it imperative that the important prices on the various commodity and other markets of this country be carried to eager recipients throughout the world with the maximum of accuracy and the minimum of delay.

Reuters have turned the carrying of quotations by cable and wireless into a science. Commencing with the opening of the markets in Chicago and at intervals throughout the day up to and including the close, grain quotations are transmitted at urgent rates across the Atlantic to Reuters' head office in London whence they are relayed to the great wireless station at Rugby and sent into the air for reception by the grain dealing countries of Europe. Quotations are also sent by cable to the Far East.

Opening grain quotations at Chicago are of such special interest that eight minutes after the opening the prices are known in every European country having an interest in grain.

A recent Portuguese decree authorizes the importation of 100,000 metric tons (3,674,000 bus.) or foreign wheat by registered millers, in proportion to their ratios, up to June 30, 1930. Not more than 50,000 tons of wheat may be cleared before March 31, 1930. Millers in Portugal may mix not more than 5 per cent of rye with wheat for making flour.

Wheat Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	136,050	1,823,349	139,838	2,481,379
Boston	.....	173,741	48,000	382,914
Chicago	464,000	934,000	1,351,000	1,120,000
Cincinnati	204,800	141,400	268,800	208,600
Duluth	1,775,599	1,908,812	556,254	813,059
Fort Worth	480,000	764,800	731,200	624,000
Galveston	.....	.....	1,549,300	1,216,586
Houston	.....	.....	804,000	.....
Kansas City	4,662,440	4,637,490	3,100,690	4,218,500
Milwaukee	78,440	127,280	28,750	136,700
Minneapolis	4,225,230	6,616,360	2,506,130	3,599,340
Montreal	693,268	665,010	70,515	76,594
New Orleans	166,400	173,268	1,679,977	160,920
New York	1,814,400	3,238,000	3,516,000	6,104,000
Omaha	1,073,600	2,185,600	2,412,200	2,549,400
Peoria	217,000	94,800	204,000	112,800
Philadelphia	6,287	2,623,940	11,200	2,493,398
Portland, Ore.	2,135,000	2,092,350	1,881,438	651,599
St. Joseph	762,000	802,200	489,000	289,800
St. Louis	2,348,400	3,804,000	1,516,800	2,392,600
San Francisco	148,100	.....	.....	.....
Superior	1,117,500	980,492	2,142,962	490,085
Texas City	910,000	606,000	172,000	149,000
Wichita	964,800	1,233,000	1,368,000	1,138,500

Corn Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	81,973	1,208,431	.....	1,233,097
Boston	1,175	1,425	.....	145,714
Chicago	9,136,000	12,542,000	3,729,000	4,736,000
Cincinnati	582,000	632,800	399,000	495,600
Duluth	298,677	491,604	.....	2,633
Fort Worth	527,000	989,500	30,000	151,500
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	1,736,842
Houston	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	3,938,000	5,618,500	1,914,000	2,751,000
Milwaukee	1,178,080	2,575,200	997,448	1,462,976
Minneapolis	1,813,850	1,805,660	1,002,060	889,510
Montreal	83,925	30,245	4,777	8,111
New Orleans	96,000	3,907,141	24,484	3,907,141
New York	78,000	501,000	.....	496,000
Omaha	3,980,200	2,413,600	2,667,000	1,457,400
Peoria	2,760,350	2,453,250	1,530,400	1,447,550
Philadelphia	37,601	835,168	.....	832,795
Portland, Ore.	151,000	236,500	.....	607
St. Joseph	1,494,000	1,461,000	1,000,500	979,500
St. Louis	4,977,000	4,977,000	1,027,000	2,820,800
San Francisco	67,178	.....	.....	.....
Superior	105,205	4,557	.....	.....
Toledo	141,000	198,000	8,000	44,000
Wichita	399,100	672,100	145,600	583,700

Oats Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	14,392	99,241	.....	29,919
Boston	50,050	54,475	.....	.....
Chicago	1,473,000	2,701,000	1,452,000	2,040,000
Cincinnati	188,000	156,000	140,000	210,000
Duluth	339,759	121,273	1,794	.....
Fort Worth	116,000	126,000	28,000	40,000
Kansas City	420,000	420,000	290,000	198,000
Milwaukee	165,000	254,220	371,700	352,800
Minneapolis	984,650	257,640	1,073,060	1,477,440
Montreal	204,093	293,875	30,271	45,544
New Orleans	70,000	72,000	62,082	44,605
New York	98,000	742,000	29,000	220,000
Omaha	442,000	536,000	942,000	600,000
Peoria	418,450	576,000	507,600	482,400
Philadelphia	46,300	111,137	.....	15,000
Portland, Ore.	49,400	72,200	6,375	17,284
St. Joseph	46,000	42,000	12,000	12,000
St. Louis	1,393,200	2,292,600	1,433,800	1,786,000
San Francisco	27,625	.....	.....	.....
Superior	26,596	20,950	33,995	86,806
Toledo	390,000	416,000	317,000	119,000
Wichita	12,000	30,000	7,500	15,000

Rye Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	1,096	4,213	.....	.....
Boston	2,300	1,180	.....	.....
Chicago	414,000	235,000	13,000	36,000
Cincinnati	8,400	.....	4,200	.....
Duluth	321,600	219,236	69,781	16,501
Kansas City	22,500	7,500	9,000	9,000
Milwaukee	21,075	77,275	22,360	113,880
Minneapolis	324,760	421,990	187,370	245,510
Montreal	.....	.....	.....	1,320
New Orleans	7,000	1,400	.....	.....
New York	6,000	3,000	.....	48,000
Omaha	43,400	78,400	67,200	91,000
Peoria	.....	1,200	1,200	2,400
Philadelphia	3,233	1,097	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	2,900	4,350	.....	.....
St. Louis	6,500	6,500	9,100	1,300
Superior	151,682	70,436	15,338	16,000
Toledo	5,000	14,000	8,000	3,000

Barley Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	.....	686,400	.....	654,004
Boston	7,500	114,522	20,864	392,149
Chicago	447,000	653,000	215,000	360,000
Cincinnati	14,400	25,600	.....	3,200
Duluth	159,207	109,359	14,734	42,477
Fort Worth	22,400	40,000	12,800	65,600
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	339,415
Houston	.....	.....	.....	70,000
Kansas City	115,200	123,200	92,800	219,200
Milwaukee	662,205	970,080	505,680	423,090
Minneapolis	869,920	1,850,280	1,065,000	1,190,050
Montreal	56,800	15,039	8,575	10,175
New Orleans	1,600	154,743	3,336	120,252
New York	27,200	1,244,400	72,000	1,714,000
Omaha	65,600	48,000	123,200	36,800
Peoria	355,600	311,400	110,600	65,800
Philadelphia	2,438	310,796	3,000	164,156
Portland, Ore.	24,000	28,900	.....	3,245
St. Joseph	12,250	3,500	8,750	1,750
St. Louis	52,800	126,400	35,200	92,000
San Francisco	872,625	.....	.....	.....
Superior	112,084	56,963	8,333	25,000
Toledo	2,000	19,000	2,000	7,000
Wichita	28,800	23,400	13,000	22,106

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Parkston, S. D., Jan. 21.—The corn has plenty of moisture here and I don't think it will grow any too good this spring if not picked early.—Farmers Elevtr. Co., R. Isaak, mgr.

Parkston, S. D., Jan. 21.—The grain movement is very slow and it does not look as if we will get a heavy run. Most are holding for better market.—Farmers Elevtr. Co., R. Isaak, mgr.

Tower Hill, Ill., Feb. 5.—Wheat prospects are poor, sleet having literally lifted it from the ground in many places. Farmers will have to use rollers at their first opportunity to keep the March winds from destroying their crop.—C. J. Sibbitt, Sibbitt Bros.

Daleville, Ind., Jan. 29.—Wheat is in poor condition because of sleet and ice on the ground before the soil was frozen. In looking over several hundred acres I have found a portion of the plants literally lifted from the soil because of this.—V. G. Shoemaker, Shoemaker Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Damage to farmers along the Wabash river valley from the recent floods is estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000. Millions of bus. of corn were destroyed or badly damaged. Much growing wheat along the Wabash River and tributaries is under water.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 1.—Farm buro advisers, at the annual convention of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, reported that more than 10% of the 1929 corn crop of southern and central Illinois will be a dead loss to the planters. Nearly one-fifth of the crop is still in the fields and is being destroyed by mold.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Feb. 4.—The recent freezes have killed off lots of the late fall sown oats, and there is a very active demand for suitable seed for replanting. The extremely wet, cold weather has very nearly stopped business in Texas, as the shippers can't load and the consumers can't come to town to spend their money.—Dorsey Grain Co.

Gays, Ill., Feb. 5.—Corn is of very poor quality. Farmers have been unable to get it out of the fields and alternate freezing, thawing, rain, snow, sleet and other weather conditions have ruined the quality. Cobs are rotting and the sheller, instead of shelling, simply grinds the corn. Most of the crop grades sample.—Don Moberley, J. W. Moberley & Son.

Grain Commission merchants should be given Farm Board money to cash drafts for grain from the country, according to E. H. Tiedeman of Fonda, Ia., in order to get a wide distribution of the benefits of farm relief to all farmers.

Corn Borers are expected to break out in Kankakee County, Illinois, this year, according to field workers of the Dept. of Agriculture. Why not clean up the fields and plow under the vegetation providing hiding places for the pest.



Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel, for May, and bran and shorts, in dollars per ton, for March delivery, at the following markets for the past three weeks, have been as follows:

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 25.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 29.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 5.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.
WHEAT.																		
Chicago	128 3/4	127 3/4	126 5/8	126 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	122 7/8	120 3/4	120 1/2	122 1/4	117 1/2	119 5/8	118 3/4	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/4	121 1/2	123 1/4
Winnipeg	135 1/2	134 3/4	132 1/2	132 1/4	129 1/2	130 3/4	127 3/8	125 3/4	127 1/2	129 1/2	125 3/4	126 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/8	126 3/4	126 1/2	127 1/4	128 3/4
Liverpool	139 1/4	137 1/4	136 1/4	135 1/4	133 3/4	134	132 1/2	131 1/2	127 3/4	131	128	127 3/4	128 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
Kansas City	121 1/4	120 3/4	119 5/8	119 1/2	118 5/8	118 1/2	116 1/4	113 3/4	113 3/8	115 3/8	111	112 3/4	112	113 3/8	113 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	115 3/4
Minneapolis	129 1/2	128	127 3/4	127	125 5/8	125 1/2	122 1/2	119 3/4	120	122	117 3/4	119 1/4	119	120 3/4	120 3/4	121 1/4	121 1/2	123 1/2
Duluth, durum	118 3/4	117 3/4	116 3/4	116 3/4	115 3/4	115 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/4	110 1/2	111	105 3/4	108 5/8	107 7/8	109	108 5/8	109	109 1/2	111
St. Louis	127 3/4	126 3/4	125 5/8	125 5/8	124 1/2	124 3/4	122 3/4	120 3/4	120 1/2	121 3/4	117 1/4	119	118 3/4	119 1/2	119 3/4	120	120 7/8	.....
Milwaukee	128 3/4	127 3/4	126 3/4	126 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	123	120 1/2	120 1/2	122 1/4	118	119 5/8	118 3/4	120 3/4	120 3/4	121	122	.....
CORN.																		
Chicago	93 5/8	92 3/4	91	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 3/4	91 1/2	89 3/4	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/4	92 3/4	92 3/4
Kansas City	90 1/2	89 1/2	87 5/8	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 7/8	87	87 3/4	88	86 5/8	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4
St. Louis	94 5/8	93 5/8	91 3/4	91 3/4	91	91	91	91	91 1/2	92	90 1/2	92 3/4	92	92 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	.....	.....
Milwaukee	93 3/4	92 3/4	91	91	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	91 1/2	89 3/4	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/4	92 3/4	.....
OATS.																		
Chicago	47 3/4	47 1/2	47	47 1/2	46 3/4	46	44 3/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	45 3/4	44 3/4	45 3/4	45 3/4	46	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 3/4
Winnipeg	57 3/4	57 1/2	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 3/4	54	51 1/2	55 3/4	51 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	56	56 3/4	58 1/4	58 3/4	59 3/4
Minneapolis	44 3/4	44 1/2	43 3/4	44 1/2	43 3/4	43 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	41 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	43	42 3/4	43	43 1/4	43 3/4
Milwaukee	47 3/4	47 1/2	47	47 1/2	46 3/4	46 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	45 3/4	45	45 3/4	45 3/4	46	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
RYE.																		
Chicago	94 3/4	95	91 3/4	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	87	84	84 1/2	87	83 1/4	84 1/2	84	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 7/8	85 1/2
Winnipeg	90 3/4	88 1/4	85 3/4	85 3/4	83 3/4	84 1/2	80 3/4	77 3/4	78 3/4	80 3/4	77 1/4	79 3/4	77 3/4	78 1/4	78 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4
Minneapolis	90 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	82 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4	81 3/4	78 1/2	81	79 3/4	80	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/2	81 1/4
Duluth	91	90 1/2	87	87 3/4	86 1/4	84 1/4	83	80	80 3/4	82 3/4	79	81	79 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	81 1/4
BARLEY.																		
Minneapolis	57 3/4	57 1/2	56 3/4	57 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	54 1/4	54 3/4	55 3/4	57	55 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 3/4
Winnipeg	59 1/4	58 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 3/4	58 1/2	55 3/4	55	55	56	53 3/4	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 3/4	54 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	56 3/4
BRAN.																		
St. Louis, bid	27.25	27.00	26.75	26.75	26.00	25.95	25.50	25.25	25.25	25.60	25.25	25.25	25.35	25.65	25.80	26.00	25.75	.....
GRAY SHORTS.																		
St. Louis, bid	29.25	28.75	28.80	28.25	28.25	27.80	27.50	27.30	27.50	27.90	28.00	28.00	27.90	28.25	28.50	28.50	28.35	.....

Indiana Grain Dealers Meet and Plan Publicity Campaign

Confidence and faith in the proven stability of the grain business was expressed by dealers from all parts of Indiana during the course of the 29th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the assembly hall of the Board of Trade building at Indianapolis Jan. 23 and 24. One of the final cold snaps of January prevailed during the first day, in spite of which dealers poured in and the assembly hall was well filled before the first session began.

Business sessions were short, allowing plenty of time for developing friendship and discussing local problems.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first session was called to order at 1:15 p. m., Thursday, by Pres. E. E. Elliott of Muncie.

GUY DAVIS of Lebanon led in community singing and had splendid co-operation on the part of the delegates.

Rev. Ira C. Dawes of the First Friends Church, Indianapolis, pronounced the invocation.

OTTO P. DELUSE, pres. of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, made the address of welcome, assuring the delegates of the pleasure of Indianapolis and Indianapolis grain men in having them for the annual mid-winter meeting. Then he said:

Urges Publicity of Grain Trade's Efficiency.

As an individual interested in the grain business, expressing personal views with reference to the future of our business, I believe that, notwithstanding dark and ominous clouds which have gathered, right and justice will finally prevail and conditions improve.

This part of the Universe has been called the granary of the world. Thousands of elevators and agencies of distribution have been brought into existence thru marketing necessity, and private capital aggregating many millions has been invested. You men and the firms you represent have given time, money and service in developing the grain business, on the theory that it was necessary and would endure.

Now, after constant encouragement to invest capital, and devoting a life-time to the business, we are told with startling effrontery that the system is evil and, at least by suggestion and implication, that we are undesirable.

Grain is marketed at less expense than any other farm commodity. That has been admitted by the Federal Trade Commission and is recognized by practical men of business. The grain marketing system of this country has no equal in efficiency anywhere in the world.

The principles propounded by the Farm Board, as I understand and view them, are unfair and unjust. They differentiate between private and group ownership and invested capital. They are undoubtedly a violation of our fundamental laws, and the act is unalloyed class legislation.

No quasi-government controlled or directed enterprise ever has or ever will be operated as economically as private business. The dual organizations with varied ramifications, proposed in the new system, will cause unnecessary overhead expenses. That has been demonstrated time and again in various pool operations. Stop and consider the cost of pool storage, transfer charges, insurance, dockage, shrinkage, interest, etc., and the administrative and executive charges. Forced economy such as private initiative requires is not possible.

Let us help the farmers by reducing his taxes, the cost of implements, other essentials and manufactured commodities, and lower the high freight rates. This can be done without destroying existing marketing facilities and pauperizing grain dealers whose only crime has been that they were and are the farmer's best friend.

I have noticed that when the price, thru natural tendencies, swings upward, some concern in Washington assumes the credit even if by innuendo, but if it breaks—a silence, not a peep. Expensive newspaper men and publicity staffs are maintained. Broadcasting is done daily, all to influence public opinion and create favorable sentiment, which propaganda our

better judgment, based upon experience, history and economic principles, tells us is a perseverance in error as far as farm relief is concerned.

It is time to make a declaration and place ourselves in the proper light before the public. In my judgment the time is here for less wish-bone and more backbone. If we are wrong, let's find it out. If we are right, let us say so and not agree in what seems to us a prejudicial proceedings. It is a serious situation, and it is our duty to voice our sentiments and state our position.

Our fellow members, the cooperative elevator men, of which many belong to this organization, sense the injustice of a policy that carries ruin and does not offer a solution to the question of farm relief, and they hesitate to subscribe thereto. Justice demands consideration for the established grain trade.

I suggest for your consideration, the adoption of some method to place before the public and leaders of the new movement, information and economic facts, which will permit formation of sound opinion. Advise with the farmers and with one another and in the meanwhile be comforted in the hope that eventually everything will come out all right.

G. G. DAVIS, Tipton, responded on behalf of the ass'n, expressing appreciation of the faith of the Indianapolis Board and the spirit of good fellowship which prevails among its members.

PRES. ELLIOTT made his annual address, stressing the point that the stock market boom is over and it is time for folks to get back to work. He said:

President Elliott's Address.

We are always glad to come to Indianapolis. We are glad to meet grain dealers, millers, seed men, coal men, men from Indiana and men from every state. This is a good place to exchange ideas, to both give and receive one from the other.

In looking back on 1929 we find the year has been anything but easy for the grain trade, in fact, most all lines of business have suffered. The highs and the lows in the stock market were made, and we certainly hope the lows in the wheat market have been also recorded.

The business of the country is sound, and that we can expect 1930 to be a year of activity and remuneration.

Farm Bill.—History will direct that 1929 should have full credit of the passage of a Farm Bill. We believe that the Federal Farm Act is one of the most far-reaching and elastic bills that was ever passed by Congress. It places in the hands of nine men one-half billion of dollars of the people's money to be used at their discretion to foster development of co-operative ass'ns of producers, with no reference made to the already established system of handling grain. It reaches into most every line of production and its effect will be felt, or already has been felt, in all lines of business. The question might be asked here, "Has there been a violation of an economic law? Have grain dealers and all other marketing agencies fallen down completely in their operations of marketing grain? Has the margin for handling grain and for service rendered become excessive? Have we actually imposed on the American people by our stupidity and ignorance? Or has the present system become inactive and obsolete? Or is this the work of theorists, or politicians? To these questions we think that Charles W. Lonsdale of Kansas City answered completely in his letter to Chairman Legge, when he declined the appointment to become the general manager of the Federal Farm Board.

The Indiana grain dealers have no quarrel with the Federal Farm Board, neither have they anything but encouragement for all sound endeavors to place grain marketing on a more economical basis, if it is possible to do so, whether it be private or governmental. We must reserve the right, however, to criticize all agencies or endeavors whose efforts are not based on sound, economical business basis.

We are of a further opinion that the position that the grain dealers now hold, and when I say grain dealers I mean millers and all handlers of grain and for the service it would be possible for them to render, that it would not be amiss to ask the National Government for an amendment to this law allowing the Farm Board to deal individually or collectively with any organization that will handle the grain in the most economical way.

I would be ungrateful if I did not refer at this time to the good work done by our efficient secretary during the past year. His quick response, his keen alertness, foresight and hard

work deserve the very creditable report which he will give later.

Also no less can be said of the splendid work of our transportation com'te. This com'te has functioned well this year under the chairmanship of Harold Gray. It has been called on a number of times and each time has been successfully rewarded. Their work along with the national and other organizations in behalf of the grain shipper and feed dealer deserves considerable credit.

The legislative com'te on account of no state legislation has confined its work we understand more largely to the national Congress. I understand also that special efforts are being made on the Strong bill. This is a bill that all grain shippers should be interested in, and one that ought to pass this session of Congress.

Our crop improvement com'te, Edgar Evans chairman, with a number of other good, wide-awake millers and grain dealers, have been on the job the whole year. Very early in the season they started on different varieties of wheat to be sown last fall, and we believe their activities will result in a very favorable showing this year. While so far they have been confining most of their work to the standardizing of the different varieties of wheat, we think it a good time now for all grain dealers to assist them in special activities along the line of securing better seed corn and seed oats. I understand the excess moisture and early fall freezing has again jeopardized the seed corn situation. Incidentally I would like to emphasize that all grain dealers take an active part in their own town and territory in helping to secure the right variety of seed corn and seed that will be sure to grow.

Arbitration.—A splendid year can be reported on the Arbitration Com'te, as there has not been one case before it. We think that speaks well for the grain dealers.

Tribute to Deceased Members.—Each year marks the passing of one or more members of the ass'n. This year we are compelled to acknowledge the loss of Albert Lockridge of Roachdale, James R. Guild of Medarysville and A. E. Reynolds of Crawfordsville, three men of high character, strong in their beliefs in justice and honesty, loved by all who knew them, and a keenly felt loss to the ass'n.

In a clipping from a newspaper from Roachdale, we read that Mr. Lockridge's death was sudden. He was stricken at the elevator while at work. He was 57 years old, practically a young man. He had spent most of his life in the grain business. He left a family of his widow and four children. His funeral was held at Roachdale and the burial was at Greencastle.

Just six months ago I stood at the side of Ed. Reynolds, just as I stand here today. He the picture of health and a smile of happiness on his face. Gentlemen, you no doubt remember what I said when I introduced him to you to speak on the subject that was assigned to him, and the answer he gave. I said, "Here is a man who has done more for the grain trade for what he has received from it than any other man in the world." I am glad I said it. He turned and smiled and thanked me for the statement and said "That he had been amply paid if he could think he had rendered some little service to the grain dealers." In closing I would like to make use of a part of the memorial written by a dear friend, P. E. Goodrich, and which was read at the National Convention. "It is fitting and proper that we stop at this time and pay tribute to a loyal friend, who thought not of himself when service was to be rendered to his legion of friends and especially the Grain Dealers National Ass'n. And as we, in this convention, say good bye to one whom we have known and loved so well, let us, as we recall his sterling worth, his achievements and many virtues, highly resolve that we who yet remain will endeavor to profit by his example and re-dedicate ourselves to strive diligently to keep our honorable, necessary business on the exalted plane he strived to en-throne it on. If we do but this we will most fittingly honor his memory

DICK MILLER, pres. of the City Trust Co., Indianapolis, discussed the business outlook for 1930. With the collapse of the stock market in mind, he said it couldn't be worse than it was in 1929, and the hopes of profit from work instead of speculation had materially improved.

Business Outlook for 1930.

Following the Civil War this was a country of agriculture and politics—mostly politics. The most capable brains of the country were devoted to building up a substantial form of government which would endure and would consider the interests, privileges and freedom of its citizens.

After the reconstruction period came an industrial age. This has seen its greatest development during the past three decades. The movement has grown as it progressed. Up to 1901 we had only two large nationally operated business organizations, the American Telephone & Telegraph, and the Standard Oil Co.

The development of large corporations has come, efficient mass production was inevita-

ble, but with it has come mass distribution and a period of the most dynamic selling the world has ever seen.

Another change has come about in the business world, that is type of ownership. At one time the Vanderbilt family owned 92% of the stock of the New York Central railroad. Today no one family owns more than 8% of the stock in any of the railroads. There are 475,000 stockholders in the American Telephone & Telegraph. General Motors and countless other national commercial institutions are in similar position. This type of ownership has done more than any thing else to check the development of anarchy in this country.

It is a question whether this type of ownership will bring about business politics. So long as a corporation is making money and distributing dividends the individual stockholders pay little attention to the way it is run and the attention it receives from legislative bodies. But let this situation change and the stockholders will become very much interested.

Literally millions became interested in stocks and bonds during the Liberty Loan campaigns during the War, when they bought bonds and revenue stamps to help the government. That was the starting point. Following the War the people became saturated with the spirit of industrial development. Contributing factors were such occurrences as when General Motors organized an employee's savings fund and invested it in the stock of the company. In comparatively few years this had grown in value until it was worth nine times the amount of the savings.

The psychology of the American people led to the ultimate conclusion that the thing to do was to buy stock and in a few years they would become amazingly rich and find it unnecessary to work.

During 1930 we will have a period of re-adjustment. Undoubtedly by April or May we may expect to have the cheapest money we have ever seen. It will move into business channels again and I am sure plenty of credit will be available, for the actual gold, the basis for credit, is still here.

Our government must constantly be adjusted to meet the demands of the people. Politics have by no means been removed. One of the principal faults of politics today is that our statesmen are followers instead of leaders. If they feel that a majority of the people are on one side and they are on the other they will step across to the people's side.

Fundamentally we have only three general channels in this country thru which new wealth may be created. They are the products of the farms, the mines and the oil wells. We cannot hope to have great prosperity generally without prosperity for agriculture. American politics are now trying to legislate prosperity in agriculture.

I believe there are sufficient business brains in this country to solve any economic problem. It is the problem of the farmer as well as you business men to keep abreast of the times. When the government seeks to run agriculture I am convinced IT FOREBODES NO GOOD FOR AGRICULTURE.

Do you suppose the farmer is going to lay down and reduce his acreage if he has an assured profit. If the government assured me a profit in my business, I wouldn't.

SECY F. K. SALE, Indianapolis, in his annual report said:

Secretary Sale's Report.

Twenty-eight years ago this month the Indiana Grain Dealers Association came into existence. The fact that the organization has existed this length of time is conclusive proof that the motives for its formation were sincere, its ideals were high, and that it has served a useful purpose to the grain trade here in Indiana. The old ship has witnessed several attempts of "promoters" to not only try to divide the ranks of the established grain dealers, but also to inveigle the farmers into schemes which have been much to their detriment rather than their help. We are still "carrying on" and will likely continue to do so, to the farmers' profit and welfare, if you will support the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n as you should.

Today we are faced with a more serious situation than we have ever been heretofore. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to sit back with folded arms and wait impatiently to see what happens, or are you going ahead with such plans as you may have had in mind, tend to your own business as you never have before, cut down your expenses where possible and continue to render service and satisfaction to your customers? I recommend the latter.

The grain, milling and feed business are legitimate and necessary businesses. You have nothing to be ashamed of in your business methods and you have been paying the farmer every cent you could for his products, and have paid him the cash for them. Mr. Farmer has secured more for his grain by dealing with you than he has through these "pool" ideas, in this country as well as in Canada, in spite of propaganda given out to the contrary thru newspapers and innumerable other sources.

From the last meeting to April 15th the affairs of the Ass'n were ably carried on by Miss True, at which time I became your sec'y by action of the Board of Managers. At that time the office of the National Hay Ass'n, of which I am also sec'y-treas., was moved to Indianapolis and thereafter the salaries and office expense of both Ass'ns were to be shared equally. Many feel that the action of the board has been justified and a material saving in the operation of this Ass'n will be reflected in the financial statement, which will be given just a little later.

Grain Group Meetings.—Some twenty odd grain group meetings were held during the past eight months in various parts of the state and with an actual attendance of 542. With but two exceptions, and these on account of bad weather and conflicting attractions, the attendance was excellent. Mr. Waalen, federal grain supervisor, accompanied me to a number of these meetings and explained grading methods and late in the season gave demonstrations with a moisture tester with some local new corn. Two or three addresses on soy beans were provided in localities where there were good supplies of beans raised. Personally, I very much favor these group meetings to be held at the logical time and on matters of local interest. There is no other way that I know of in producing greater beneficial results than in these meetings. They bring members and non-members together to discuss business matters and a better understanding among competitors. They bring about confidence within the trade as no other means will accomplish. They have practically eliminated the cut-throat competition which formerly existed and their reaction greatly strengthens the Association.

Transportation.—Considerable of our time this year has been devoted to transportation affairs and the same will likely prove true for this year. The railroads today are making every inroad possible upon the grain, feed and milling trade, to take away existing privileges and to inflict greater burdens on us at every opportunity. Constant vigilance along this line must be maintained in the near future. The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is the only organization in the state which is giving any attention to guarding your interests along transportation lines. Isn't that fact worth your continued membership, if for no other reason? It also warrants the active support and membership of every grain dealer in the state, whether he be a co-operative or farmer elevator, or of the old line.

I have appeared in Chicago twice during the year before the Central Freight Ass'n. Have supported Mr. L. E. Banta, traffic manager of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, in his untiring and successful efforts to secure transit privileges on soy beans and to eliminate the milling charge on same. We now want the same reconsigning rules on beans as is given grain. The increase in the production of soy beans in Indiana has been remarkable and here is another farm product which the elevators should handle and you should prepare yourselves to do so.

Claims Handled.—Numerous claims have come to our attention for adjusting. All have been satisfactorily handled and settled with one exception, and this case has come in since Jan. 1. There is a splendid opportunity for more of our members to secure assistance from the Ass'n along this line if they will but make use of the same.

We might suggest right here that when contemplating business with a firm unknown to you, first satisfy yourself thoroughly as to its reliability. A letter of inquiry to my office may save you a trouble-case later.

Membership.—The total membership at the last annual meeting was 411. During the year we have dropped 71 for the reasons of non-payment of dues, out of business, resigned and deaths. During the year we have secured 28 new direct members and 19 additional stations, making our present membership 387. Any member delinquent for three months after any dues paying period are dropped for non-payment. With the help of eight loyal booster members we have produced results just mentioned, notwithstanding the adverse conditions confronting us. How much more could we have accomplished if more of our members had submitted just one new member? Do so this year, and start in here and today. We are delighted to have many of our non-member friends with us today and we want your application before you go back home. Don't wait to be invited, but take the initiative yourself.

Financial Report.—Hereafter we will make our report for the calendar year instead of from one convention time to the next. Prepaid dues for 1930 coming in before January 1 were deposited after that date, so for the first time we know just how we stand financially before the receipt of any dues for the new year. I am happy to inform you that we have not only lived within our income for the past year, ending Dec. 31, but that we had over \$1,000 in the bank as a balance to carry over to the new year.

For the sake of comparison with the figures presented at the last convention, if we should take the amount of 1930 dues received and conservatively estimate the net profit from advertising this year, we would show at least \$1,700 more cash on hand now than this time last year.

All bills for the year were paid up to date on Dec. 31, 1929. I have recommended to the treasurer than \$1,500 of our present cash on hand be placed on interest until such time as needed. This has been done.

During the year I have secured payment upon several additional stations which had not been paying heretofore but should have. The by-laws provide that additional stations owned and operated by a member shall be paid upon, and by direction of the Board of Managers at their last meeting, I shall expect every member to comply fully with our rules.

Directory.—The 1930 directory of this ass'n will be printed and distributed now as soon as possible. Only about half of these cards were returned, so if the information is not complete this year it may be that your card was not received.

Recommendations.—1. That the number of the Board of Managers be increased from 6 to 8, and that they shall serve for two years. The terms of one-half, or five, will expire in alternating years, or, in other words, five new directors will be elected each year for a term of two years. I recommend in the selection of the new Board of Managers that more care be given to the geographical distribution of same in the state, as well as given more representation to the milling interests and the terminal markets.

2. That the newly elected officers shall take office immediately and that a Board of Managers meeting shall be held following the adjournment of the annual convention to transact such business as may properly come before it.

I further recommend that again this year that the president appoint a com'te to further revise or rewrite the constitution and by-laws, as well as the arbitration rules. The rules then to either be printed in pamphlet form and submitted to the entire membership for ratification within ten days after receipt, or to make a full report at the next annual convention.

WALTER M. MOORE, Covington, moved the appointment of a com'te to go over the recommendations of the sec'y that the Board of Managers be increased from six to eight and offer their opinion to the assembly at the earliest opportunity. Adopted.

R. B. McCONNEL, Indianapolis, making the report of Treas. Bert A. Boyd, who is still unfortunately so ill that the doctors keep him under close surveillance down in sunny Florida, gave the following figures, which cover the period from Jan. 24, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929. The method of making the report has been changed to cover the calendar year instead of the period from one mid-winter convention to another, for the sake of accurate comparisons.

Treasurer's Report.

Receipts.

Bal. on hand Jan. 24, 1929.....	\$1,859.14
Receipts from Jan. 24, to Dec. 31, 1929..	4,225.52
Total	\$6,084.66

Disbursements.

Vouchers 5365 to 5567 inclusive.....	\$5,010.25
Balance Dec. 31, 1929.....	1,074.41
Treas.'s Bank book Dec. 31, 1929, shows balance	\$1,348.41
Vouchers still out No. 5566 Grain and Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n.....	99.00
No. 5567 F. K. Sale, sec'y, salary.....	175.00

FREDERICK A. WAND, Decatur, Ill., in discussing soy beans, a commodity in which many Indiana dealers have become interested, said:

Handling Soy Beans.

Soybeans are not a new crop. They have been raised for over 5,000 years in China. Huge tracts of land in Manchuria are devoted to them every year. But we can't learn anything about handling them from the Chinese.

Natives of Manchuria harvest the crop by hand. Threshing is a process of using animal power to tread out the beans from the piles of hay. Chaff, stems and dirt are removed by shoveling scoopsful of soybeans in the wind. Then the beans are bagged.

Elevator facilities are a platform of poles on which the sacked beans are piled and covered with grass mats. Transportation is largely by coolies, who carry the sacks of soybeans on their backs or swung from long poles.

Storing large quantities of beans with high moisture content is difficult. Beans with 19% to 20% moisture can be stored for short periods in country elevators if they are run regularly to prevent heating. Beans with 18% moisture are normally safe except that if some spot, it may be only a peck of beans, have higher moisture content they may start heating and the fungus growth will go all thru the bin. The only way to handle them is to have a recording thermometer in the bins and read it regularly and often.

Beans harvested in dry weather usually con-

tain from 11% to 14% moisture, which is not too much for safe storage. The policy of large handlers is to dry the beans down to 10% moisture before storing.

In Illinois country stations handle soy beans on 5 and 6 cents a bu. margin. A year ago we worked thru the country elevators, offering them \$1.32 their track with first option to buy should the price go up from that figure. This year we have offered them the same proposition. We are convinced the farmers prefer dealing with the local elevator man to dealing direct with agencies in distant headquarters. This figure is basis on No. 2 beans.

Processors of soybeans do not like spoiled beans because they cannot realize a profit from them and we may expect the spreads between the grades to widen. When beans heat the oil breaks down into fatty acids and glycerine. This cuts the oil yield by one-half. Profit in beans is in the oil.

Mr. Wand exhibited samples of soy bean products, with a complete range of soy bean oils from the crude to the highly refined.

PRES. ELLIOTT appointed the following com'ites:

NOMINATING: Elmer Hutchinson, chairman; E. I. Woodward, E. K. Sowash, Frank Witt, A. D. Shirley.

AUDITING: Hal Thompson, chairman, and Bert Springer.

RESOLUTIONS: E. V. Butler, chairman; D. J. Schuh and W. M. Moore.

SECY RECOMMENDATIONS: The nominating com'ite. Adjourned to Friday morning.

Banquet of the Columbia Club.

The regular seven-course dinner of the Columbia Club was served delegates who gathered nearly 300 strong in the club ballroom for the annual banquet and nearly everybody admitted it was the best dinner they had eaten. Indiana's noted girls' band, the "Flying Flappers," played during dinner and for an hour or so afterward and all the men who could find partners took this opportunity to dance.

Following the banquet, tables were removed and everyone brought their chairs as close to the platform as possible in order to miss none of the good things the entertainment com'ite, composed of R. B. McConnell, E. Wm. Maibucher, H. D. O'Brien, Wm. R. Evans and John W. Jordan had prepared for them. The entertainment com'ite deserves a lot of credit for a splendid program.

The "Diana Dancing Girls" reached their toes towards the ceiling in several numbers. Bobby Stevens, the solo dancer, came out in several costumes. Loretta Sheridan sang her way into several hearts present and Reyburns' Comedy Quartet created unbounded laughter.

A headliner on the bill was Max Terhune, ventriloquist and comedian, who imitated trains, canaries, robins, dogs, mules, cows and various other wild and domestic animals, much to the delight of his audience.

Roltare, magician, enlisted the support of several members of the audience. One gentleman was greatly mystified to find the magician drawing a long string of silk handkerchiefs from under said gentleman's coat collar. A lady was more than startled to find her handkerchief had become entangled in a string which held together a pair of slates for the spiritualist writing act. "Larry" Larimore registered twice and added to the merriment when he found two one-dollar bills in an apparently solid lemon, and when he found 18 cards in his pocket instead of the expected 15 which he had placed therein.

Everyone voted the evening's entertainment a winner.

Friday Morning's Session.

The second session was opened at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, with community singing led by Guy Davis. Pres. Elliott was in the chair.

WALTER MOORE, Covington, reporting for the Legislative com'ite, said no drastic measures had been before the Indiana legislature and his com'ite had nothing to report.

EDGAR H. EVANS, Indianapolis, discussed the results of crop improvement work, toward which millers and grain dealers of Indiana have been striving. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

HAROLD L. GRAY, Crawfordsville, read the report of the Transportation Com'ite. This follows in brief:

Transportation Com'ite Report.

Load to 24 Inches of Roof.—Referring to those things carried over in our last report, we again wish to call to your attention the necessity of loading all cars to "within two feet of the roof," so as to get a correct grade at first destination and avoid the notation, "Shallow Probe," which you probably already know may cause considerable trouble and loss.

We are glad to say that we have received no adverse reports on bills of lading being marked, "Shippers Weight, Load and Count."

Cars continue to move rapidly.—The market and much demurrage and expense is being charged to the shipper. The amount of the slow movement of material thru the banks.

The subject of "Weight Tolerance" is still pending. Nothing of importance has developed to date. It may break out, however, any time and we wish to say that this is most unfair to the shippers and every effort possible will be made against it.

Heavy Loading for Export.—Much excess freight was saved during the heavy wheat

movement thru a bulletin issued by your sec'y advising all shippers to load cars 10 per cent over the marked capacity when shipped for export. Quite a few shipments had been made prior to this below the required minimum.

Increasing Minimum Weight.—Statistics are being prepared by the carriers and all available information is being used today to have the minimum increased. As it has been brought out, and as you are probably aware, the elimination of 60 capacity cars would work a hardship at both ends of the line and we believe would prove even uneconomical on the part of the railroads. Has any shipper here been refused to load a car as a sixty? We still stand absolutely opposed to any increased minimum and will need your advice and help at the time the proposition is again presented.

Rates to Terminal Markets.—C. F. A. Docket Advice No. 22336, in which changes were to be made in grain rates to terminal markets, among which were Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati, which would have proven a hardship to shippers in this territory. It was contended by the carriers that some of the rates would be lower and others increased, but the fact shows that very few of the rates have been less than the 83 1/4 per cent of the 6th class rate, which was proposed. Our association, along with others, entered protest at once that this increase would be unfair, unjust and detrimental to ourselves as well as the agricultural interests. A hearing was given in Chicago on August 20th, but no further action has been taken by the carriers since that time.

Stop-Off Charge.—Another very important docket in which every shipper, buyer and dealer is vitally interested was Docket No. 22607. In this the carriers ask for the following: 1. An advance in the stop-off charge from \$6.30 to \$10 for each stop. 2. Elimination of stop-off privilege on freight in bulk, any and all kinds.

This called for immediate and concerted action. A fine response was received from the shippers and our association was represented at Chicago on Sept. 17 by our sec'y, Fred Sale. A large number of representatives from C. F. A. territory was present, and finding so much opposition, and the proposition was of such great magnitude, the hearing was postponed. Up to this time we have not received any notice for another hearing. We suggest that each shipper collect any information possible along this line and be ready to give it if called upon to do so.

Stopping Leaks En Route.—Another proposition has been presented which should be of interest to all shippers. Every year many cars arrive at the market for official inspection that have leaked while in motion. Large numbers of these have been repaired while the cars were in transit but without any notation of having been done so by the carrier. All cars which do not show a leak or physical defect when inspected are declared, "Clear Record Cars," and the shippers are obliged to take the loss. Present rules are not sufficient to protect the shippers because no report is made of any repair, although it may appear on the records of the carrier at any stop while en route to market.

The carriers contend that since these records are subject to the examination of the shippers, that this covers the situation fully. Of course, examination by the shipper is almost physically impossible. He cannot, without great expense and difficulty, search to find whether the car has been repaired or is clear. We feel that it is only fair and reasonable that the shipper should be protected by a notation that will follow any car which has been repaired. This report should be made by the railroad at destination along with the weight certificate and at the time when the car is unloaded. This we believe is a fair proposition and a just service to the shipper from the carrier. We hope they will join in with us on this request.

Our secretary, Fred Sale, assisted in getting the transit privilege on soy beans through this market and I wish to take this opportunity to say that Mr. Sale has been very active in all these transportation matters and really deserves most of the credit for our success in the recent dockets. We commend him highly and he deserves the ardent support of each shipper in this ass'n.

We also take this opportunity to make note of the great assistance we have received from Mr. Henry L. Goemann, chairman of the National Ass'n Traffic Committee.

ELMER HUTCHINSON, Arlington, read the report of the nominating com'ite concerning changing the number on the board of managers:

Change in Board.

Your nominating com'ite, to whom was referred that part of the sec'y's report wherein recommendations were made that the number on the Board of Managers be increased from six to eight, and that they shall serve for two years, the terms of one-half, or four of them, to expire in alternating years, or in other words, four new directors to be elected each year for a term of two years, beg leave to report that your com'ite would unanimously recommend the adoption of this change.



Standing: Directors E. K. Shepperd, Indianapolis; J. G. Doane, Frankfort; Lew Hill, Indianapolis; W. M. Moore, Covington, and J. L. Davis, Seymour.
Sitting: Vice-President G. G. Davis, Tipton; President E. E. Elliott, Muncie, and Secretary Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis.

The report was put to a vote and the recommended change was unanimously adopted.

CHAS. QUINN, sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Toledo, discussed the farm board and implied that failure of its plan may be expected because of the unsound economic basis on which it is trying to build.

Adjourned to 1:15 p. m.

Friday Afternoon Session.

The business session opened with community singing led by Guy Davis. Pres. Elliott was in the chair.

The auditing com'te reported the books of the ass'n had been audited and found correct. Its report was adopted.

The nominating com'te offered the following recommendations for officers:

NEW OFFICERS.

E. E. Elliott, Muncie, pres.; G. G. Davis, Tipton, vice-pres; Board members: J. L. Davis, Seymour, 1 year; Frank Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg, 2 years, for millers' representatives; Lew Hill, Indianapolis, 1 year; E. K. Shepperd, Indianapolis, 2 years; for Board of Trade representatives; O. L. Barr, Bicknell, 2 years, and C. A. Ross, Rensselaer, 2 years, for country shippers' representatives.

The recommendations of the nominating com'te were accepted and the officers unanimously elected.

Truck operation by grain dealers was briefly discussed and the following opinions offered:

TRUCKING BY GRAIN DEALERS.

A. B. MARTIN, La Fontaine: We have trucks at our elevator, but charge for their use, endeavoring to get an average of 30 cents a mile and making our charges accordingly.

W. D. SPRINGER, Indianapolis: At stations where we cannot make satisfactory hauling contracts we have trucks, particularly for coal. Coal is hauled and delivered within a radius of three or four miles for 50 cents a ton, six or seven miles at 75 cents a ton. We try to figure on 20 cents a mile, using one and two ton trucks. But we can't make any money on it at those figures.

Trucking is a sideline the same as any of your other side lines. If you can't make money at it you ought to discontinue it, unless you are forced to have trucks because of unsatisfactory local trucking arrangements. We get the same rates as other trucks in the territory. Grain is hauled for from one to 6 cents a bu., according to the mileage.

G. G. DAVIS, Tipton: We hire all our trucking done and figure we are ahead of the game. By arranging a contract price on all our hauling with a local trucker who can give us good service we have it done cheaper than we could do it ourselves.

V. E. BUTLER, chairman of the resolutions com'te, recommended the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

OUTLINE WORK FOR A PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

For many years the country grain business as now existing has functioned for the benefit of agriculture at a gross profit rarely ever exceeding 1% of the dollar turnover, and with a great majority of those operating country elevators, the profit has been less. This is an achievement rarely attained by any other class of business institutions.

The business is honorable, and has been tremendously essential to the prosperity of agriculture. Notwithstanding these facts which cannot be successfully disputed, there is a lack of knowledge on the part of the public not engaged in the business upon which to base a fair and unprejudiced opinion of the business. Grain men gather in a state wide convention and local meetings to discuss their problems, to seek methods for further improvement; yet, the public has not been informed of their constant activities to improve grain handling and crop improvement.

There are many mediums through which publicity, and understanding of business may be imparted to the public and other business men in your respective communities.

We recommend to the country grain dealers of the country at large, and especially to the grain dealers of Indiana, who have always been

interested in the advancement of agriculture, and who have never lost an opportunity to get behind any forward movement looking to the betterment of agricultural conditions in the state, that a concerted effort be made on the part of this organization, and its individual members to join heartily in every civic movement of your community, with the object in view of building good will toward your business. With this object in view we offer the following: Be it

Resolved a committee be appointed to be known as the Publicity Committee of this state organization with a member from each congressional district within the state; that each committee member be furnished a list of all grain dealers within his district, and that he exert every influence possible upon these members, and others, who may not be members, to appear before their respective civic organizations with the purpose in view of placing before them reliable information in regard to grain marketing, in so far as it affects the producer, the merchants, the banker, and any other business activity of their respective communities; be it further

Resolved that this committee be made up by a selection of strong representative grain dealers, regardless of membership in this organization; and that each committee member be asked to make a report of his activities as to the secretary of this organization at least once each month throughout the year.

AUTHORIZE FORMATION OF TRAFFIC CLUB.

Inasmuch as the Traffic Activities of terminal markets have vital bearing upon the welfare of the country shippers of grain and hay, and since the country shippers should have intimate knowledge of transportation problems of direct interest to him; and

WHEREAS, we believe that the best interests of country shippers generally can be served through a medium for exchange of opinion; therefore be it

RESOLVED that this convention authorize the Board of Directors to empower the Secretary's office to initiate the formation of a Central Freight Ass'n Territory Traffic Club, to be composed of the representatives of state grain and hay ass'ns in the defined territory and representatives of the various recognized markets within said territory.

Your committee respectfully recommends adoption of the foregoing resolution, feeling confident that compliance with its provisions will enhance the value of your ass'n, since valuable information, on traffic subjects, will become available to your members and to other state ass'ns.

ENDORSE H. R. 5634.

A bill now before Congress provides that all items sent to a bank for collection shall be treated as collection items and shall not be commingled with the assets of the bank in case of bank failure. Therefore be it

RESOLVED that this association go on record as heartily endorsing House Bill 5634 known as the Strong Bill.

SYMPATHY FOR FAMILIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

Death has again taken from our membership three well known and well loved grain dealers, A. E. Reynolds of Crawfordsville, Albert Lockridge of Roachdale and James Guild of Medaryville. Therefore be it

RESOLVED that this association express its heartfelt sympathy to their families and that its Secretary be requested to express the same by letter.

THANKS.

RESOLVED, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce for the splendid cooperation and assistance they have given us in giving publicity to our convention, to the Board of Trade for the use of their Library for the convention, to the Grain, Feed, Seed and Milling Interests and the Indianapolis Board of Trade for their financial assistance in providing entertainment at the banquet, and to the officers and chairmen of various committees for their work and reports for the year.

PLAN OPPOSITION TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WHEREAS there is at present an agitation for a Constitutional Convention for the amendment of the constitution of the State of Indiana, and whereas the election and calling of such a Constitutional Convention would involve a heavy expense to the taxpayers of Indiana, and whereas the Constitution of the state already provides that the Legislature of the state can adopt measures necessary to provide for changing conditions; be it

RESOLVED that the Indiana Grain Dealers in convention assembled, desire to express their opposition to such Constitutional Convention, and be it further

RESOLVED that the president appoint a committee of three members to cooperate with like committees of other state organizations to

formulate plans for opposing unnecessary expenditure of state funds in such measure.

HON. FREDERICK LANDIS of Logansport, well-known Indiana speaker, addressed the dealers on things in general. His rambling, reminiscent talk brought them many sidelights on how politics are run and was highly informative as well as thoroly entertaining.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Hoosier Hoots.

J. G. DOONE came from Minneapolis, Minn.

TOLEDO sent John W. Luscombe of Southworth & Co.

C. R. YEAGER was the Louisville, Ky., representative.

Prof. Kraybill, noted chemist from Purdue University, attended.

FRED A. WAND of Decatur, Ill., exhibited samples of soy bean products.

Lonnie Rommell of Swanington and Russell B. Rodgers of Oakwood were representatives of Illinois.

Paul Hurley of the Agricultural Dept. of the B. & O. railroad was among those attending all sessions.

CINCINNATI representatives included D. J. Schuh, the enterprising sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade; Fred W. Scholl, F. J. Currus and A. L. Hess.

GRAIN MACHINERY representatives were E. D. Bargery of Union Iron Works, Decatur, Ill., and H. C. Clapper of Gruendler Mill Co., Marion, Ind.

David H. Larkin of Baltimore, chief grain inspector at that point, and W. L. Ingles, federal grain supervisor at Cincinnati, visited many friends between sessions.

CHICAGO grain companies were represented by Wm. M. Hirshey of J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., Wm. Tucker of Lamson Bros. & Co., and T. E. Samuels of E. W. Bailey & Co.

SEEDSMEN got together for their annual conferences. They were Fred C. Camper and T. P. Walsh of the Warranted Seed Co., Chicago; Guy Davis, Lebanon; H. R. Moon and A. H. Flanagan, Crawfordsville, and "Car-a-Minute" Floyd.

GENEROUS supplies of cigars, cigarettes, pencils and other mementoes of the convention were passed out by members of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. The customary red-cheeked apples distributed by the Cleveland Grain Co. were to be found both in and out of Ed. Shepperd's office.

Total registration was 204. Several men brought their wives and if all of these had been recorded the attendance would have numbered considerably larger. Those on record were Mrs. C. S. Reed of Elwood, Mrs. W. M. Moore and Theresa Boyer of Covington (Ind.), and Mrs. Russell B. Rodgers and Estella Rhodes of Oakwood (Ill.).

THE ORCHESTRA that played for the dinner on Thursday night were scheduled to play over the radio for the benefit of the sufferers in the Vincennes flood, which was Why it left at 10 o'clock p. m. A collection was started among the delegates at the banquet for the same purpose and before the hats finished going around more than \$52 had been dropped therein by the grain dealers.

SIDELINE representatives who sell fertilizer, balanced feeds, feed ingredients, and other side lines to the elevators were C. G. Ellis and Herbert Darr of Armour & Co., H. E. Foster of Darling & Co., Forest Greisel of Urbana, Ill., Walter Koon of Brook, Ind., W. M. Wallace of Louisville, Ky., Thomas Buchanan and C. C. Truax of Detroit, Mich., and W. D. Foresman, the coal salesman.

REGISTRATION was in charge of C. B. Sinex, L. H. Cosby, A. E. Leif, E. C. Bardwell and O. M. Earl of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which supplied the identification badges for all delegates.

J. J. Fitzgerald, V. E. Butler and R. D. MacDaniel of this company were also present. Other fire insurance companies were represented by Jim Schoonover and J. D. Kellenberger.

INDIANA MILLERS PRESENT included W. A. Adams, Elizabethtown; Virgil Chowning, Farmersburg; L. S. Conorre, Frankfort; J. L. Davis, Seymour; Adam Egly, Geneva; Otto Howe, Greensburg; C. R. Jackson, Seymour; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville; Harold R. Lash, Farmersburg; Wm. N. Loughry, Monticello; E. J. Mendenhall, Sheridan; A. R. Riedman, Hartford City; R. M. Robertson, Brownstown; J. Frank Russell, Greensburg; O. M. Thomas, Marion; B. C. Williams, Lafayette; Fred D. Wright, Anderson; Jesse Young, Lafayette.

LEW HILL'S old fashioned free lunch is one of the features looked forward to by the grain dealers each year. Lew drapes some tablecloths over a couple of desks and a counter in his office and piles them with plenty of bread, potato salad, celery, olives, cheese, boiled ham, sausage, beer, soda pop and various other eatables too numerous to mention. Two folks are added to the willing office force who are familiar with the art of slicing ham so it will make sandwiches and everybody comes in to partake of Lew's hospitality. All the food is so good that most of them come back for a second and third helping. Lew is master of ceremonies, keeping a weather eye out to see that each and all comers are generously served.

Country shippers present included Robert Alexander, LaFayette; W. W. Ashby, Ladoga; K. R. Applegate, Cicero; W. D. Anderson, Union City; Chas. Anderson, Stockwell; Newton Busenbark, Crawfordsville; Avon Burk, Decatur; L. Brooks, New Lebanon; John G. Brown, Monon; L. C. Burnside, Boggs; D. L. Brookie, Monon; C. Cunningham, Circleville; John Cruce, Crawfordsville; S. C. Corkins, New Palestine; T. C. Crabbs, Crawfordsville; E. N. Cook, Plymouth; E. E. Clark, Lebanon; V. O. Chance, Lewisville; Paul Darnall Coatesville; Russell Davis, Tipton; G. G. Davis, Tipton; Frank Downing, Frankton; O. A. Duchess, Kokomo; E. H. Davis, Michigantown; Lee Evans, Remington; Wilbur Elwell, Milton; E. E. Elliott, Muncie; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester; J. Frank Good, Warren; M. D. Guild, Fairland; E. D. Gadbury, Mathews; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville; John Herr, Lebanon; John T. Higgins, Otterbein; R. M. Hutchinson, Cambridge City; J. S. Hazeltree, Columbia City; W. G. Hang, Winchester; Elmer and L. Hutchinson, Arlington; C. J. Jones, Eaton; J. T. Jeffers, Lyons; M. E. Kendall, Carmel; John D. Keiffer, Elwood; J. C. Kashner, Sugar Creek; Otto Lefforge, Buck Creek; L. E. Lake, Colfax; Ed. Montgomery, Hemlock; Leland Moore, Prairiesville; A. B. Martin, La Fontaine; Howard Mutz, Edinburg; Geo. M. Midlinger, Godsen; Walter M. Moore, Covington; Hugh Mattix, Frankfort; E. McVicker, Van Buren; Baxter McBane, Fortville; G. B. McBane, Fortville; Chas. H. McEwan, La Fayette; W. R. Owens, Montmorenci; John W. Pugh, Windfall; Frank Richards, Taylorville; Chas. F. Reeves, Charlottesville; Lloyd Rumysre, South Whitley; C. S. Reed, Elwood; Wallace Reimann, Shelbyville; Chas. O. Seybold, Rockville; J. H. Snider, Fountaintown; J. C. Springer, Gwynnville; Chas. W. Scott, Bunker Hill; O. P. Simson, Romney; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; Max P. Sellars, Forest; Frank Sellars, Forest; A. D. Shirley, Walton; Louis Silver, Landiss; Hal Thompson, Kokomo; D. M. Trabue, Richmond; Bennett Taylor, Riverside; J. M. Walker, Middletown; F. E. Wright, Linwood; L. L. Wallace, Terhune; M. Worl, Kennard; C. C. Wells, Scottsburg; W. S. Wisehart, Millville; T. B. Wilson, Russelsville; H. M. Unger, Frankfort.

Argentina is believed to have planted a record acreage of corn, the Times estimating the acreage at 12,850,000.

the scale floor and top floor and walkway bridge connections to top floor of the mill building. The elevator is driven by a 5-h.p. motor thru a silent chain drive.

Measured by the total land area of the earth, that adapted to wheat is relatively small and that which produces hard winter wheat is but a spot on the map, but Kansas was endowed with the larger share of this favored soil in the western world and stands preeminent as the producer of the staff of life with an average of 131,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. —J. C. Mohler, Sec'y Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Iowa Holds Enlightening Sessions

Amid shrieking newspaper headlines about Legge recommending a 10 per cent cut in wheat acreage, charges of "noisy-jackass" against Brookhart, and the advocacy of "chain farming" by Nearing, the setting for the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, held at Des Moines, Jan. 28-30, was indeed unique.

The lobby of the Savery Hotel was the busiest spot in Des Moines, with some 215 managers and independent shippers present and over three times that many directors.

The convention sessions were held in the Shrine Temple, some nine blocks distant, which distance was responsible for a rather lean attendance at some of the sessions. In all fairness to the new secretary, Wilbur H. Thompson, let it be known the awkward arrangement was made before he took office.

THE FIRST SESSION, Tuesday morning, commenced at eleven, with President S. J. Cottingham, Stanhope, presiding. W. C. Walker, Commissioner of Public Safety, welcomed the delegates to the Capital City.

President Cottingham responded, and followed with his annual address. While enthusiastic endorsement of the Federal Farm Board was predicted, President Cottingham and J. W. Shorthill of Omaha both took it upon themselves to endorse the Farm Board on behalf of the convention. Newspaper reports given out, therefore, took on this tenor.

"Wheat would be selling for \$1 and corn for around 60 cents, if it were not for the influence of the Farm Board and allied co-operatives," President Cottingham told the newspapers. "The Farmers National Grain Corporation bought 24 carloads of wheat last week in Minneapolis and Duluth, and has purchased 60,000 bus. of corn at Kansas City. We would buy corn on the Chicago market, too, if the spread between May corn futures market and cash corn was as great as it has been at Kansas City," he said. "Due to the long spread at the latter market, we hedged and made a profit of about 5 cents a bushel. At Chicago the price of May corn is but 3 or 4 cents above cash corn, which makes the advantage in favor of the farmer who has cash corn to sell (if any). The futures prices is correspondingly low. We can't buy unless there is more spread than that, for it wouldn't pay the storage charges."

Following this speech, farmers rushed to Cottingham's side, asking for some of the half-billion dollars he continually referred to. Checks were expected to be forthcoming on the spot. Disappointment was bitter.

Com'ite appointments were as follows:

RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE: Morris McNie, Hampton; E. A. Tongate, Rembrandt; M. C. Freerks, George; L. R. Van Deventer, Yale; Peter Holt, Ottosen; and W. S. Christwell, Madrid.

CREDENTIALS COM'ITE: Albert Schaefer, Iowa Falls; E. R. Tompkins, Winterset; and Cornelius Koole, Sheldon.

BY-LAWS COM'ITE: B. E. Morton, Rockwell City; Albert Brunsvold, Superior; and A. J. Anderson, Kellogg.

REDISTRICTING: R. R. Downs, Webster City; E. E. Tracy, Nashua; and Olaf Funne-mark, Wesley.

ARBITRATION AND INVESTIGATION: Simon Kemmerer, Boone; H. H. McCallister, Mount Vernon; and T. S. Thorson, Radcliffe.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

The Tuesday Afternoon Session was presided over by Vice-President H. F. Toben, of

Palmer. Outside of a fire on the stage of the Shrine Temple, which blaze was quickly extinguished by the new secretary, Wilbur H. Thompson, little excitement was observed. From the buzzing around the hotel lobby it was expected that a hard fought battle would be staged for control of the organization. Some 200 were present.

Joe Roberts, insurance man, started the program, following singing and invocation.

Sec'y Thompson followed with his annual report, from which we take the following:

Secretary Thompson's Report.

While the State Ass'n renders services in all lines for its members, many of the services and a great deal of the work handled is of such a general nature that even the companies that are not members benefit thru the activities of your Ass'n. Every member should, therefore, make it a point to explain to companies that are not members that they should join the State Ass'n and help to support the organization which is rendering this service for them.

In 1928 36 companies joined the Ass'n, in 1929 ten joined and in 1930 we hope that we can equal the total of 1928 and 1929.

The auditing work has shown a steady increase. Your Ass'n has during the past twelve months and at the present time, taken care of auditing work for a larger number of companies than any previous year. We have been fortunate in securing the services of several accountants who have had years of experience.

Under the new law it is compulsory for all auditing firms or ass'ns to have the work supervised by registered public accountants who are bonded to the State of Iowa.

The Insurance Ass'n has been conducted in connection with your State Ass'n since the beginning of the year 1923, and has in force at the present time nearly \$5,750,000.

Fidelity Bonds.—This department also shows a considerable increase in volume of business handled and more companies have availed themselves of the big saving to be obtained by carrying your manager's bond through your State Ass'n.

Incorporation Law Services.—In the past month seven companies have availed themselves of this service thru your Ass'n, and up-to-date we have had requests from a large number to take care of the renewal of their charters this spring and summer, and we trust that all member companies will avail themselves of this service and save the unnecessary attorney fees.

J. W. SHORTHILL, Omaha, sec'y of the Nebraska Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, spoke on "National Association Activities." He pleaded for organization as a cure for uncertainty.

Mr. Shorthill heartily endorsed one huge farmers' grain marketing corporation as outlined by President Cottingham under the Farm Board program.

He urged organized opposition to low tariffs on importations of foreign agricultural products of which we have a surplus.

He also rapped the reclamation department of the government for opening more lands to agriculture, when we already have too much under cultivation.

Support for the Strong Bill was, in conclusion, strongly urged. This measure would protect grain dealers drawing drafts handled by banks that become insolvent while the draft is in their possession.

Tuesday Managers' Business Session.

The Managers Association, at their "closed" business session Tuesday afternoon, voted to disband, providing the two collective buying organizations heretofore existing in the state would be merged into one. Gayle Snedecor, of George, president, who was re-elected until such a consolidation is effected, presided. The regular routine of business was pursued, with the reading of the minutes, com'ite reports, election of directors, and the annual "Question Box" of problems to be taken up for discussion.

Wednesday Morning Managers' Meeting.

The Wednesday morning Managers' meeting was again presided over by Gayle Snedecor. The session was devoted to the practical problems of grain elevator operation.

Installation of grinding equipment was first discussed, viewed in the light of competition at all near-by stations. It was the consensus of opinion that grinding equipment attracted much profitable ingredients business, not to mention the possible sale of other sidelines; however, grinding machinery was declared an unprofitable investment where competition was keen.

Everyone operating a grinder put down his power costs on a piece of paper, which were read from the platform in geographical sequence, that those who found they were paying above the general scale might demand more equitable rates. A wide variation was discerned.

A discussion of the delay in returning account-sales by terminal receivers in some markets was thrashed over in detail, and experiences along this line related for the benefit of those present. Some markets were declared unnecessarily slow in making returns, while others were extremely efficient along this line.

Fertilizers came in for a long discussion, both from the improvement to the crop and from the standpoint of profitableness as a sideline. Grades and brands of fertilizers were also taken up.

Disposition of oat hulls and the profitableness of oat hulling were discussed at length. When oat hullers first made their appearance on the market the city dumps soon became clogged with hulls. Now, however, markets have sprung up to absorb this by-product. Even though the oat hulls markets are not outstandingly profitable, it was the unanimous opinion that it was far better to dispose of hulls at cost rather than to clutter up the elevator grounds.

A summer meeting of managers was agreed upon for some day during the third week of June, at Fort Dodge.

JOE SCHMITZ, Chief Weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade, next stressed the advisability of placing cards on the grain doors showing the shipper's weights, that any discrepancy may be more quickly ascertained. Overloading above the 24-in. line, which is responsible for "C. R. B." notations, was dealt a death blow, as was improper trimming of loaded cars. Mr. Schmitz also related the trouble the weighing department goes to in order that account-sales on cars destined to the Chicago market might be promptly returned. Mr. Schmitz next answered a number of questions relating to individual cases and problems.

G. AVERY DABINETT, Federal Grain Supervisor stationed at Cedar Rapids, took up the matter of the time necessary for running moisture tests on corn. The standard time is 20 minutes on 18 per cent corn to run the thermometer up to 190 degrees. Other technical phases of this problem were briefly outlined, lack of time prohibiting further discussion during the meeting. A group of managers, however, collected around both Mr. Dabinett and

Mr. Schmitz to extract opinions on personal problems and grievances.

The ballroom of the Hotel Savery, in which the Managers' Ass'n met, was lined with coal, twine, seeds, fencing, post, and other exhibits of merchandise handled through the Managers' Brokerage organization.

Wednesday Morning Session.

MR. TOBEN again presided, first calling on Ole Kalsem, president of the Iowa Co-operative Live Stock Shippers, to speak on "Co-operation." He spoke on the Farm Board, stating it could not be expected to work miracles without 100 per cent co-operation from the farmers, which co-operation was said to be lacking at present. He also pleaded for lenience in too quickly and too severely criticizing leaders, making mistakes, urging whole-hearted pulling together.

REV. J. J. SHARE, Humboldt, addressed the gathering on "Comedies and Tragedies of a Community," stressing how one may become either a force for good or a force for evil in a community. His thoughts were most constructive.

OSCAR HELINE, Marcus, announced the successful merging of the two side-line merchandising and collective-buying groups heretofore fighting one another within the state.

C. H. NELSON, insurance man, sponsored the organization's insurance company, concluding the morning's program with a short outline of the history of mutual insurance companies.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

VICE-PRES. TOBEN again presided, naming E. V. Maltby first on the afternoon's program. "Present Opportunity" was the title of his address. He said terminal storage facilities will be provided at strategic points and these facilities will either be built or purchased. He dwelt at length on the great minds that strove for eight long and tedious years to find an adequate measure to meet the needs of agriculture, and said that now when a helpful measure was presented it was up to the managers, directors and stockholders of farmers' elevators whether or not the plan would succeed.

W. S. CRISWELL, Madrid, next related how diligently a particular com'ite had striven to formulate a plan to permit Iowa shippers to obtain representation in the Farmers National Grain Corp. At the present time some 154 elevators are stockholders in the Rural Grain Co., stock being sold on the basis of \$100 for every 100,000 bushels of grain handled, a maximum of five shares to any one firm being permitted.

Question: Must an elevator be a co-operative before it can purchase stock? Answer: Yes.

Ques.: What kind of collateral must be put up and what rate of interest will be charged? Ans.: The rate has not been definitely decided upon, but will be about 5% or 5½%, and the elevator will be accepted as collateral, Mr. Cottingham injected. "That is just another one of those things which hasn't been straightened out as yet."

Ques.: What would be the object of a farmers elevator joining the National Corp. if a loan is not needed? Ans.: There will be no

force exerted in getting elevators to join the movement, and those who want to "mooch" a ride may do so. One of the most difficult problems is to show where we help, as most of the benefits will be indirectly received.

W. J. Lynch, Green Mountain, secretary of the Rural Grain Co., announced meetings throughout the state of Iowa in the interests of educating the citizens on the functions and benefits of the Farm Board.

The extension service of the Iowa State College is co-operating with the ass'n, and in these twenty some meetings will present data to particularly stress the possible savings to buyers and sellers by more direct movements of grain from surplus areas to deficit areas.

The meetings will be held as follows: Sheldon, Feb. 4; Spencer (5); Algona (6); Ackley (7); Sioux City (11); Storm Lake (12); Fort Dodge (13); Mason City (14); Adel (18); Albia (20); Mt. Pleasant (21); Creston (25); Red Oak (26); Harlan (27); Carroll (28); West Union, Mar. 4; Anamosa (5); Iowa City (6); and Vinton (7).

A business session followed, presided over by Pres. Cottingham.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, followed by the auditor's report, which was accepted.

Resolutions Adopted.

Commend Farm Board.

We commend the Federal Farm Board and pledge our support to its efforts in carrying out the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act in stabilizing agricultural prices thru the stimulation of cooperative marketing. We also approve the action of the Federal Farm Board in helping to create the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and urge all farmers' elevators in Iowa to support their program.

Competition of Farm Organizations with Elevator Companies.

We strongly disapprove of the policy of any farm organization to enter into merchandising business in direct competition with the farmers' elevator companies.

Revise Anti-Discrimination Law.

We urge that the members of this organization use their influence with our state legislature to have the anti-discrimination law revised in a manner fair to all affected interests, but which will eliminate the evils of the present law.

Amalgamation of Supply and Brokerage Companies.

We heartily approve the proposed amalgamation of the Iowa Farmers Elevator Supply Company and the Iowa Farmers Cooperative Brokerage Company.

For Executive Session First Day.

Since the business of the Ass'n is of the most importance, we feel that more time should be given to the discussion of its problems, and we feel that a better understanding and a closer working relationship might be had if the voting delegates were called into executive session the first day of the convention, and we, therefore, request that such plans be made for the next annual meeting.

The report of the By-Laws Com'ite recommended the directors be elected for a term of three years, and that in the election of the directors at the current session that three directors be selected of one, two and three years, respectively. This change was approved.

New directors selected were: (1) Henry De Grott, Orange City; (2) Oscar Heline, Marcus; (3) N. K. Anderson, Thompson; (4) Ed. G. Dunn, Mason City; (5) Leonard Holden, Ottosen; (6) J. C. Riedesel, Glidden; (7) S. J. Cottingham, Stanhope; (8) W. S.



Some of the Delegates Attending the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of
[See facing page.]

Criswell, Madrid; and (9) William Niebuhr, Blairtown.

Wednesday Evening Session.

President Cottingham called the Wednesday evening session to order, introducing Samuel R. McKelvie, member of the Farm Board, representing the grain interests.

That agriculture is on the lower side of the economic scale was a thought that was particularly harped upon. That the farmer is in bondage was another. That speculation is harmful to "orderly marketing" of grain was still another.

Ridiculous comparisons between the stock market crash and the minor slump in grain prices following, with the visible supply remaining a constant factor.

Plans for crop reporting agencies throughout the entire world were divulged, in addition to the elimination of the futures market—that no quotations would emanate from any other source than the Farm Board.

Transit rates and backhauls, visible supply reports, and grain dealers storing grain at the terminals were all rapped. McKelvie urged facilities for holding the grain crop of the country back as near the farm as possible, that it might go to the most profitable market later. Some 200,000,000 bushels of grain have already been signed up with the corporation, he stated, and prophesied that a goal of 50 per cent, or 400,000,000 bus., would be handled by this "farmer-owned, farmer-controlled, farmer-marketed grain pool."

"Bureaucracy is not the aim of the Farm Board," he said. "The government is looking forward to the time when it can withdraw from the present position."

Acreage will be controlled, as it has in the past, by the price obtained the previous years. This alone, he stated, will prevent over-production. The Board will, however, instruct farmers on what to plant, and how much to plant.

The new role of the agricultural chemist, now entering the picture, was said to offer new channels of consumption, so that they hoped no decrease in production would have to be asked of the farmers.

"The efficient farmer, alone, will survive," he concluded, "but AGRICULTURE must be recognized."

A variety program of entertainment, offered by local talent, concluded the evening's program.

Thursday Morning Session.

PRESIDENT COTTINGTON called the Thursday morning session to order in the ballroom of the Hotel Savery, with about 90 present.

F. S. Betz, Chicago, was the sole speaker on the program, and gave a lengthy discourse on "Working Together." This was a plea for greater co-operation.

Prizes awarded by coal companies were announced at this time.

Insurance Meeting.

The meeting of the insurance company fostered by the ass'n was next called to order by President Wm. Larson, of Pilot Mound. The usual routine of business was followed with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting

the auditor's report, general discussion, etc.

The auditor's report showed a 57 per cent increase in losses paid, and an increase of 4 per cent in business written.

NEW OFFICERS: The directors of the organization, meeting Thursday afternoon, selected the following officers to head the ass'n during 1930. They are: S. J. Cottingham, Stanhope, president; W. S. Criswell, Madrid, vice-president; J. C. Riedesel, Glidden, treasurer; and Wilbur H. Thompson, Fort Dodge, sec'y.

Displays at Temple and Ballroom.

MYLES SALT CO. had a most effective display of their product.

PLYMOUTH TWINE was effectively displayed by Lindsay Bros., Inc., Milwaukee. The decorations carried out the idea of their trademark, "Red Ball Twine." M. E. Nutt, Waterloo, was in charge.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE & CO. exhibited a type "S" auto truck scale, as well as a completely enclosed dust-proof motor. The striking display was attended by W. J. Young and V. R. Wilder.

THE NITRAGIN CO. trimmed their attractive booth in yellow and black, featuring the fact that legume-bacteria are perishable. L. D. Matchette and Wm. F. Engelhard attended the compelling display.

T. E. IBBERSON CO. displayed a series of photographs showing some of the elevators they have built. Fred Holtby and Chas. Dresel greeted visitors.

CLOW-WINTER MFG. CO. and A. E. JACOBSON MCH. WKS. were ably represented by A. H. Beckhoff. A Winters Direct Drive was featured. Literature covering the complete line of equipment made was generously distributed.

SOUVENIRS

Souvenirs were numerous this year, perhaps more so than heretofore. Pencils were given out by E. W. Bailey & Co., R. R. Howell & Co., Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., and Updike Grain Corp. Post cards showing its plant were passed out by the Inland Mfg. Co. Cigars were given out by H. W. Barnett of the C., M., St. P. and P. R. R. Snapper-jacks were given away by Fred Holtby of the T. E. Ibberson Co. Leather letter holders were passed out by Lon Bush of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce delegation.

TICKET SERVICE

LAMSON BROS. & CO. had an ideal location for giving the "market" to those interested. Their room was located just off the mezzanine, with entrances just beyond the registration desk and through the ballroom. The comfortable chairs, cigars and cigarettes, market gossip and "service" proved very enticing to many. Their gilded signs throughout the lobby, an innovation in signs, could not be missed. George Booth, Art Torkelson, W. H. Sievert, Art Voorhies, W. E. Copeland, M. J. S. Powell and Louis Brand cared for the wants of customers and visitors. Daily market letters proved quite welcome.

FROM ST. JOSEPH came W. S. Geiger.

KANSAS CITY was represented by Luke J. Burne, Jr. and C. M. Woodward.

FORT DODGE was represented by C. A. Bulpitt, E. L. Dwyer and G. Christensen.

THE PEORIA DELEGATION was headed by Guy F. Luke, F. W. and Robt. F. Muller.

FROM MINNEAPOLIS were W. E. Mullin and H. J. "Hank" Bergman, Imperial Meal Co.

FROM ST. LOUIS were: V. C. Tice, Nanson Commission Co.; Frank Bubb, H. N. Holmes and Frank M. Ward of the Martin Grain Co.

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO. held "open house" on the third floor, where "Bob" Swenson, "Sig" Steensen and "Pete" Wold passed cigars and a number of good jokes about some metal bedbugs "Bob" is alleged to have placed in the beds.

FROM CEDAR RAPIDS were Steve Wilder and Ray Murrell; Walter Musker, Penick & Ford; E. D. Somers; C. C. Davis and C. E. Carpenter, Leland C. Miller; Harry Flow and Fred Albertson of Fraser-Smith Co.; and G. A. Dabinett, federal grain supervisor.

MILWAUKEE sent: Harry A. Plumb, sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce; Roy I. Campbell, A. E. Bush, Cargill Commission Co.; A. L. Johnstone, Leonard J. Keefe, J. V. Lauer, H. R. Filkins, Frank Bell, W. A. Hottenson, A. E. Anderson, Fred Maywold, W. C. Young and Henry Holscher.

FROM OMAHA was Frank P. Manchester, sec'y of the Grain Exchange, and Harry R. Clark, chief inspector and weighmaster; R. Earl Miller, A. H. Bewsher and M. A. Swanson, Updike Grain Corporation; W. Doyle Hart; R. W. Sage, W. F. Shepard and John Oertel; C. N. Ogden; James Trimble, and B. O. Holmquist.

SUPPLY TRADE: In addition to those listed with supply trade exhibits, the following were also present: E. N. Nelson, E. W. Davis and I. K. Brown, Carey Salt Co.; J. W. Coxon and J. M. Lemker, Kewanee Implement Co.; C. E. and D. M. Newell, Newell Construction Co.; Carl Younglove, Younglove Construction Co.; "Buck" Williams of Williams Construction Co.; Geo. Douglas, Douglas Chemical Co.; D. B. McLaughlin and W. J. Blake, Diamond Huller Co.; F. E. Barsaloux; F. J. Conrad, Munson Mill Mch. Co.; H. R. Miller, Richardson Scale Co.; E. J. Nolan; V. E. Butler, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; D. O. Milligan, Western Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.; and L. W. Bush, Allied Mills.

THE CHICAGO DELEGATION was, in addition to those already mentioned above as being associated with Lamson Bros. & Co. and with James E. Bennett & Co., composed of the following: Joe Schmitz, chief weighmaster; E. H. Day, Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.; John E. Brennan and Walter Green, John E. Brennan & Co.; C. L. and L. A. Douglas, E. W. Bailey & Co.; Ed Praeger, McKenna & Strasser; C. A. May and W. M. Christie, J. H. Dole & Co.; Harry B. Beatty, Carhart-Code-Harwood Co.; W. H. Ransom and Gus Niedhart, Rumsey & Co.; Elmer Rice, Linius Beck, Eugene Havey and R. E. Andrews; John D. Lynch, Jas. V. Campbell and Tom Walsh; W. W. Sylvester; G. N. and H. C. McReynolds and R. E. Andrews; and Frank Cooley, the "pheasant hunter."



the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at Des Moines, Jan. 28-30.

[See facing page.]

In Attendance at North Dakota Convention.

[Continued from page 181.]

G. H. Johnson, Adrian; Julius Johnson, Battleview; J. M. Jensen, Galesburg;

W. F. Kehoe, Glover; J. A. Kelly, Brocket; Ed. Kelner, Park River; Fred Klein, Beulah; Hans Kleven, Orr; Peter Knapp, Tolna; George Knauss, Hannaford; Homer Knauss, Fairdale; R. L. Kneisel, Plaza; Henry Kruger, Anselm; Albert Kuball, Mowbray;

C. M. Larson, Coulee; Henry Larson, Hoople; L. A. Larson, Wabek; Ludwig Larson, La Moure; J. E. Law, Ayr; Geo. H. Lenzberg, Gwinner; Ed. Lerum, Buxton; E. T. Lewis, Zap; C. Lillegard, Nash; R. J. Louden, Agate; W. H. Long, Millerton; T. L. McCormick, McHenry; W. L. McGee, Sanborn; A. H. Maides, Ray; Alfred Malm, Emerado; John M. Matejek, Lankin; John Meisch, Goodrich; M. J. Moe, Dickinson; T. M. Mollerop, Forman; William Moo, Rawson; J. E. Morgan, Esby; J. C. Morse, Souris; M. J. Mullins, Glenburn;

Steve Nason, Niagara; A. M. Nelson, Jud; Ed. Nelson, Clyde; O. A. Nelson, Tioga; Carl Neubauer, Harvey; Sig Newgard, Whitman; H. R. Nicholson, Petersburg; Thomas Nielson, Sanish; H. H. Niles, Homer (p. o. Jamestown); P. W. Nohr, Great Bend; F. J. Novachek, Heimdal; Conrad Nygaard, Watford City;

Thos. Oien, Wildrose; A. F. Olsen, McGregor; C. M. Olson, Kathryn; I. R. Olson, Cogswell; John H. Olson, Hillsboro; R. L. Olson, Deering; Chas. J. Patterson, Tappen; Paul Paulson, Carpio; C. E. Pendergast, Northwood; Melvin Peterson, Warwick; A. J. Piers, Braddock; E. G. Popelka, Buffalo; A. W. Poyzer, Mylo; M. E. Poyzer, Lisbon;

C. H. Raney, Antler; M. J. Rassmusson, Osna-brock; R. H. Raugust, Pickardville; H. W. Reynolds, Gardner; R. L. Richardson, Granville; T. G. Ritzman, Knox; N. J. Rodenberg, Kelso; B. H. Roberts, Cathay; H. Robertson, Erie; E. E. Robideaux, Parshall; Earl Robinson, Rutland; Ole Roe, Lawton; R. B. Rolanson, Prosper; H. E. Rupp, Munich; J. E. Russell, Havanna; W. E. Ryan, Eckelson; Alfred O. Ryggs, Clifford;

Louis Sand, Buxton; E. C. Schmidt, Pettibone; J. A. Schroeder, Wilton; John Schuler, Munich; C. A. Schultz, Martin; G. M. Scott, Bathgate; M. W. Scott, Harwood; A. W. Sc-lander, Sheyenne; J. A. Semmens, Karnak; H. J. Semmons, Luverne; Ole Serumgard, Devils Lake; W. R. Setty, Olmstead; Otto Sletten, Pekin; C. M. Smestad, Davenport; D. M. Smith, Doyon; George W. Smith, Chaffee; H. Sjor-dal, Minot; H. A. Sommerfeld, Dresden; A. C. Sor-enson, Sherwood; H. A. Sorley, Cummings; D. W. Sparrow, Portland; W. H. Sparrow, Berthold; W. G. Stewart, Southam; O. A. Swanson, Greene; C. L. Swedlund, Lunds Valley;

M. A. Tangen, Esmond; C. J. Tattle, Clyde; Charles Tedholm, Pillsbury; H. M. Tenneson, Pillsbury; A. L. Tennis, Columbus; A. J. Theede, Sonora (p. o. Fairmount); Sterling Thom, Doy-on; C. L. Thompson, Warwick; C. J. Thorson, York; J. E. Tierney, Driscoll; Gordon Tollefson, Hannah; S. O. Tollefson, Milton; Charles Tor-gerson, Fillmore; O. O. Torgerson, Edinburg; R. O. Torgerson, Parshall; Oscar Tossett, Hamar; Richard Tronson, Hatton;

Louis Waag, Petersburg; Ben C. Wall, Bart-lett; Emil O. Wallin, Steele; James Ward, Cal-vin; P. J. Whelan, Crystal; J. L. Williams, Hartland; H. C. Wold, Cando; Christ Wolf, Fre-donia; J. B. Woychik, Clementsville; P. H. Yon, Forest River; G. E. Yonker, Van Hook.

Tri-State Shippers Meet.

At the annual meeting of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n, which was held at the Nicollet Hotel, in Minneapolis, Minn., on Jan. 23, Arthur Speltz was re-elected president and E. H. Moreland, of Luverne, secretary-treasurer. Other officers elected were C. A. Nachbar, of Mankato, first v. p., C. E. Dittes, of Beardsley, second v. p., and M. King, of Sioux City, Ia., third v. p.

The Directors are as follows: F. E. Cran-dal, Mankato; August Evert, Kennedy; J. G. Dill, Wabasha; B. P. St. John, Worthington; W. H. Richardson, Elgin; A. O. Olson, New Ulm; E. G. Christgau, Grand Meadow; C. A. Nachbar, Mankato, Minn.; E. H. Sexauer, Brockings; C. A. Quarnberg, Belle Fourche, and H. W. Speight, Redfield, So. Dakota.

Wheat Import Board.—It has been proposed to form a Wheat Import Board in England which would handle all imports, with the purpose of stabilizing prices.

German Import Duty.—Effective Feb. 11, the import duty on wheat into Germany was changed to 9.5 marks per quintal, equal to 61¾ cents per bu., and on rye, to 9 marks, equal to 58½ cents per bu.

Wheat Studies.

In the January number of "Wheat Studies" by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, it is estimated that the volume of international trade for the crop year as a whole, as measured by net exports, may approximate only about 720,000,000 bus., against about 940,000,000 bus. in 1928-29. Small import requirements, the result chiefly of liberal inward carry-overs of wheat in Europe, and of big European crops of wheat, rye and the feed grains are suggested as reasons for the smaller trade movement, even in the light of upward trends in consumption.

Net exports from this country and Canada are estimated at 390,000,000 bushels and carry-overs in all four of the principal exporting countries and afloat to Europe are figured as being smaller at the end of the crop year than at its beginning, with those in the U. S. and in Canada above the average and perhaps the second largest in post-war years. This particular study is a comprehensive one, covering particularly the period from August to November inclusive and there are a number of statistical tables to give it added value.

The slack grain movement season is a splendid time to closely look over your plant with view to fire prevention.

Contributing very largely to the depression in farm land values and to the lack of demand for land being held by banks and other money lenders as security for defaulted loans is the wail of the army of farm "relievers," about farming as a whole being unprofitable. The agitators who have long farmed with their jaws only can not be expected to succeed in any industry which requires real work.

Modern Elevator at Clare, Ia.

At Clare, Ia., 12 miles out of Fort Dodge on the M. & St. L. Railroad the Farmers Elevator Co. operates the new house shown in the engraving herewith, with James Delamore as manager.

To make room for this building the old annex, which was used for storage, was wrecked. The elevator contains 12 bins, of 30,000 bus. capacity, and is equipped with 12x6 leg for receiving grain, driven by a 10-h. p. motor thru a Winter Head Drive. A distributor of late design diverts the grain from the head to the bin desired.

In the driveway is a Kewanee Dump with a special grate fitted to the receiving pit. The wagon scale used for weighing grain received is located at the office building adjacent to the elevator. Grain is weighed out thru a Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola. The two floors in the cupola are easily accessible by a new type link belt manlift from the work floor. An Ibberson Bin Alarm was installed.

The foundation is a reinforced concrete slab, and the whole building is iron clad. It was built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Senator McNary criticized the Farm Board for its delay in setting up stabilization corporations as provided by the law.

The word from Washington is to the effect that government officials expect to "keep their eyes" on the activities of the live stock futures market recently announced by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. Well; what else was to be thought of? The Packer and Stockyards Act gives plenty of authority and it remains to be seen as to whether "the big stick" is to be used, or advisory suggestions given.



Modern 30,000-bu. Elevator at Clare, Iowa.

North Dakota Elevator Operators Discuss Farm Board

The nineteenth annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota convened at Grand Forks, No. Dak., Feb. 4. Mild weather graced the affair.

So many annually turn out for this meeting, the largest of its kind in the country, that Pullman cars are always necessary to shelter the visitors, and this year more sleeping cars than ever were enlisted.

Hotels were all agog with mingling delegates renewing old acquaintances and making new friends, one of the pleasantest features of conventions.

The famous Grainmen's Band led a regiment of delegates from the hotels to the convention hall, some five blocks away. The band formally opened the session with several selections, ending with "America," which was sung by the audience.

The convention hall was lined with exhibits of specialty machinery, seeds, builders' exhibits, insurance company displays, and general supply lines.

President A. M. Thompson, Cogswell, called the Tuesday morning session to order at 10:15 with about 150 present.

Invocation was followed by greetings and welcoming addresses.

President Thompson next delivered his annual address, from which we take the following:

President Thompson's Address.

Legislation.—We tried in vain to maintain the old storage rates but apparently this misunderstanding or other reasons the legislature failed to see our view and voted a change. Even tho the new bill passed there was a wonderful sentiment among the grain trade for the retention of the former law. Our Governor realized this injustice and used his veto power. The proper amount to charge for storing grain is a debated question. I do not see how it can be done any cheaper than now and I think we are agreed that compulsory storage charges are necessary.

Landlord's Lien.—We still believe it unjust for a landlord to carry a lien on a crop without filing same. We have tried to secure relief through legislation, but failed. Certain interests have opposed us to such an extent that our pleas met deaf ears.

Threshers' liens are not so bad, but there are instances that through misrepresentation, or otherwise, settlement with the farmer was made and later a tardy thresher would appear with a demand for his money causing a double payment. Of course, this can be avoided, but too often is not. Lien holders and mortgagees seem to take advantage of the grain buyer's office to the extent of making out of it a collection agency.

Transportation.—A meeting was called in Fargo at which time representatives from the various interested organizations formulated plans for contesting an advance. A committee was selected to handle this matter and each interested organization paid their proportionate share of the expense. A com'tee consisting of N. E. Williams, T. A. Durant and Judge H. A. Bronson, having charge, appeared at the hearing and did very effective work. We aim to do our share in this manner of work. It requires money but it is money well spent. Our contention is that existing rates should be lowered to be on a proportionate basis with neighboring states. We have spent thousands of dollars in rate contests and the return has been many fold.

The grouping of the railroads of the nation does not satisfy. It should not have the eastern terminal at the Twin Cities, but should be lined up so as to give us a direct connecting line through to more eastern and southern points as Omaha, Kansas City and especially Chicago. It is to our advantage to work for this.

At present plans are being formulated to deepen the channels of the Mississippi River to Minneapolis and on the Missouri to some point in South Dakota, possibly Yankton. I think this should extend to some point in North Dakota. Cities along this river as far north as the central part of the state ought to be reached. Steamers used to ply this river as far as Montana.

Hedging operations had undergone a revolution during the years. As a result many buyers

lost money before they realized the seriousness of the hedging and storage situation. It was a year of worry for managers, commission merchants and railroad commissioners. It required knowledge and tact to prevent falling into error as well as to unravel conditions when we discovered we had been caught with a quantity of shipped stored grain. Let us hope this condition will not occur again.

Good Roads.—With the advent of good roads grain can be moved to market at all seasons of the year. Our state with the aid of Federal funds has built a large number of good maintained roads. The demand for good roads is greater than our present road revenues can meet.

It is proposed to issue a measure raising the gasoline tax for road vehicles from the present rate to four cents a gallon. This will not be a hardship for any one. Better roads will more than pay its own way, and especially so when the proposed increase in tax is to be used to match Federal aid.

Northwest Shippers Advisory Board.—Work is now so well organized that little difficulty is experienced. The transportation companies are working in complete harmony which assured the shipper fast and efficient movement of freight as well as an immediate supply of cars. This Board has four general meetings a year—one in each state.

Farm Board.—The country is flooded with letters and circulars calculated to convey the impression that the Act is contrary to our Constitution; that it is imperialistic; that it is socialistic and that it is not good business. Some of our publications devote their entire issue in ridiculing the Farm Act by belittling the organizations organized under it and their personnel. If the Act is wrong, why not say so without presenting the "red-flag" stuff. I do not consider Alexander Legge and his Board Associates radicals or socialists.

The Northwest Grain Assn., with headquarters in Minneapolis, was organized for the purposes of amalgamating the grain producers in this northwest area. Contrary to press statements our ass'n is not a member. Our board of directors have never discussed the proposition. I will say that three of the directors are on the directorship of this new association, but let it be distinctly understood that they entered this in an individual capacity which fact is a matter of record.

The organizations advocating a better type of stock and grains, as well as giving practical information as to raising and growing stock and grain are sincere and ought to be commended and encouraged. This year Mr. E. G. Booth, of the Agricultural College, will give an address on Better Seeds.

Following announcements and market reports, Sec'y Pete A. Lee, Grand Forks, read the following report.

Secretary Lee's Report.

The year 1929 surpassed any other period of the existence of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n in the matter of capital expenditure. While the revenue was greater in 1922 than any other year, the expenses incurred were very much greater.

Membership.—During the year 1929, 357 members paid their dues; 317 of these were North Dakota's renewals, 22 new members having been enrolled during the year in North Dakota and one new member in Montana. In addition to this, previous to June 18th when the Montana unit decided to branch out for themselves, six new members were secured in that state, with eleven renewals.

This compares favorably with the record in 1928, when 314 North Dakota members renewed their dues, 21 new members came in, with sixteen new members from Montana. As will be noted from the audit report the membership dues in 1929 were \$7,240, compared with \$6,740 in 1928.

Warehouse and Fidelity Bonds now are carried by 137 companies in the amount of \$574,000, with gross premiums in the fidelity bond department in 1929 was \$2,866.66.

In 1928 we handled 304 warehouse bonds for 280 companies as compared with 251 bonds in 1929 for 269 companies. The short crop year of 1929 we believe without question was responsible for this issue. The gross premiums on warehouse bonds in 1929 totaled \$10,043.50. The total indemnity in 1928 on warehouse bonds was \$2,476,000.00 as compared to \$1,320,587.00 in 1929.

Brokerage Department.—Very little time was afforded our secretary during the year 1929 to build up this department. Commission on

coal earned in 1929 amounted to \$147.38. This is an increase of \$20.29 over the previous year. For the first time in the history of the Association the Association itself sold exhibit space at the Fargo convention, the receipts for which were \$755.92. The convention expenses which included various items were \$927.50, making the net cost of the 1929 convention \$171.58, as compared to \$510.56 in 1928.

Claims Against U. S. Grain Corporation.—During the year 1929 some little time was spent in furthering the interests of the farmers and independent elevators in North Dakota and Montana in the matter of their claims against the United States Grain Corporation. We reported a year ago with a great deal of satisfaction the passage by both the United States Senate and the House of a resolution known as Senate Joint Resolution 69, public document No. 80, which instructed the United States Accounting office to make an audit of the books and records of the United States Grain Corporation, and to pay to the farmers and independent elevators the amounts found by the Accounting office to be due to the elevators having had contracts with the United States Grain Corporation during the period heretofore mentioned.

In addition to this, Congress made an appropriation of \$10,800.00 to defray the expenses of such audit. To our very great surprise when the Accounting office appeared at the Department of Commerce, the gentlemen who had acted as Washington, D. C., office manager of the United States Grain Corporation was the employee for the Department of Commerce, and he politely informed the messenger from the Accounting Department that the books and records were on deposit with the Department of Commerce under Executive order, and for that reason the books and records would not be available to the Accounting office. They were informed that if there was any particular item that the Accounting office was interested in this same gentleman would ascertain what the books disclosed and would give the Accounting office the necessary information.

The effect of this was only to defeat the purpose of the Joint Resolution passed by Congress. It again looked as though we were going to be prevented from recovering for the elevators the amounts actually and justly due them.

Investigation disclosed that the Senate in passing the Bill creating such Grain Corporation, had reserved for itself the right to call for reports from the United States Grain Corporation at any time that it saw fit.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution calling for a report by the Department of Commerce to the secretary of the United States Senate of the names of the farmers and independent elevator companies, their addresses and the amounts that the books of the Grain Corporation showed was due such elevators.

So far as North Dakota is concerned the Department of Commerce filed a report with the secretary of the Senate, such report consisted of the names and addresses of 490 farmers and independent elevators in North Dakota, having due them \$69,451.24. The Department, however, did not report the names of the 150 farmers and independent elevators in the state of North Dakota that we have reason to believe have due them approximately \$40,000.

We desire to call attention to one peculiar feature in connection with the report of the Department of Commerce to the United States, which is the apparent fact that the list reported to the Senate is identical with the list of companies included in the schedule which Ex-Archbishop General Simpson, of Minneapolis, who is assisting us and directing the political campaign for recovery of this money in Washington, which he filed with the United States Court of Minneapolis three years ago.

We are handling now the claims for 555 elevators and dealers in North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. We are also pushing the unreported claim for 20 companies in Montana and 151 companies in North Dakota with something over \$48,000 due to them.

We are advised in this connection that while the list reported for Minnesota and South Dakota appeared also to be very much in line with the schedule filed by Mr. Simpson, in those two states the aggregate amount due them there appears to be a scaling off of approximately 30%.

Arrangements have been made, tentatively, for a conference by Messrs. Sloan of South Dakota, your secretary and Simpson with the officers of the Accounting office and some of the northwest senators, to take place in Washington, D. C., during the week following this convention.

Attempts will also be made at that time to get an appropriation from Congress to take care of the payments of these claims during the early summer of 1930. This has been a slow and difficult work but we are coming nearer and nearer to a final conclusion and, we hope, payment of the monies rightfully due the elevator people of the northwestern states.

Approximately \$9,900.00 has been spent by different people, including Devaney & Edwards,

F. J. Donahue, George Simpson and this ass'n. We do not believe it is just that this should not be repaid out of the first monies received. This work has been carried on with an idea of only recovering the expenses incurred when and if we could compel payment to the claimants. During 1929 \$742.73 was spent by your ass'n on one trip a year ago to Washington and some three trips to Minneapolis for conferences.

The total legislative expenses during the 1929 session of the legislature were \$560.73, from which has been subtracted \$314.23, received from other sources, making the net legislative expenses \$246.50.

The Montana Unit shows a loss on the audit report of \$174.89, but from this should be deducted the commissions earned on 13 warehouse bonds amounting to \$130 since the Montana people set out for themselves. In view of the great amount of work that has been added to the secretary's duties, their decision to handle their own ass'n was a very welcome thing for the North Dakota Ass'n.

Freight Claims.—Since the last annual convention the Executive Committee authorized your secretary to establish a freight claim department. Investigation has proven conclusively that there is need for such a department, and that with two or three hundred contracts, this can very easily become the most valuable department.

Terminal Elevator Ass'n.—With the assistance of the Grand Forks Commercial Club the necessary members of the incorporators was secured and the Farmers Grain Dealers Co-operative Terminal Ass'n was incorporated before the Marketing Act became a law and the Farm Board came into existence.

Farm Board Conference.—Your secretary sensed that he with one other would be chosen to represent the farmers elevators in the four northwestern states, and secretary attempted to have either Mr. Thompson or Mr. Serungard appointed on the Com'ite. This attempt, however, proved futile, and your secretary was drafted by the representatives present and the Farm Board.

We have at this time no way of knowing just what could be worked out or whether or not the independent dealers would ever wish to become a part of the new scheme, but inasmuch as a number of independents have at various times evinced a very great interest in the program with a view of seeking a way to gain recognition it has been your secretary's desire to further their interests as well as the interests of the farmers co-operative elevators, members of the Ass'n.

It is to be regretted that no concrete plan is as yet ready to lay before the independents to try and draw up a plan before the Federal Farm Board has had an opportunity to formulate these policies. We believe that clearing house ass'ns consisting of independent dealers could be formed, but as yet the plans and purposes of the Board in this respect are too vague to warrant making any suggestions along that line.

The expenses incurred by the Ass'n during 1929 in connection with the Farmers National Grain Corporation was \$742.73, with \$189.96 of that amount recovered since the books for 1929 were closed.

We believe that the majority of our members will appreciate the fact that the Federal Farm Board has had placed before them a very serious problem. And that certainly so far as the grain marketing branch is concerned, there are so many angles of various kinds and very naturally a very strong opposition on the part of various interests, that their task is almost unsurmountable.

The report was accepted and Sec'y Lee instructed to continue as a director of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

The Grainmen's Band, now swelled to 20 pieces, formally opened the second session with several peppy numbers. Some 400 attended.

PRES. THOMPSON first called for B. E. Groom, chairman of the agricultural com'ite of the Greater North Dakota Ass'n, who spoke of the prizes won by North Dakotans at the grain and hay show at the International Live Stock Exposition, held in Chicago. All prize-winning seed exhibits were shown at a special exhibit in the convention hall. Better seed-grain campaigns now conducted and contemplated were described, and accomplishments divulged.

S. J. COTTINGTON, Stanhope, Ia., president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, delivered the same address given at the Des Moines convention.

A. L. BERG, Baltic, So. Dak., president of the South Dakota Grain Ass'n, stated that teamwork was lacking, and pleaded for greater co-

operation. He next read a paper dealing with the set-up of regional grain buying units, and the unlimited Farm Board funds available.

Questions Asked Mr. Cottingham.

Question: Is local elevator management to be effected wherever elevators join this movement?

Answer: No interruption will be made, although a set of business policies will be inaugurated for the utmost in profitable operation.

Ques.: What steps are necessary to join the Farm Board Agency? Ans.: Rules are set up by the individual regional grain-collecting units which will govern preliminary steps necessary to becoming a member.

Ques.: What rate of interest will be charged local elevators? Ans.: Possibly 5½% or 5%. "This is just another one of those details that haven't been worked out as yet."

Ques.: How many regional set-ups will be recognized? Ans.: As many as are state-wide in membership at the present or at some future time.

Ques.: What about the independent elevators? Are there to be any more independents? Will outside or local co-ops buy up the independents? Will independent have to sell?

Ans.: Independent elevators will function as always. They'll not be hurt! This movement will not be so stupendous that all independents will be bought out. Independents do have the option of selling or organizing a co-operative under the act.

Ques.: Will losses incurred be paid out of the capital stock subscribed for by farmers' elevators? Ans.: No, not those losses incurred by the proposed stabilization corporation, to be founded to stabilize prices.

Ques.: How can elevators now running on borrowed money buy this stock. Ans.: Some satisfactory businesslike arrangement will be forthcoming soon. That is another detail not worked out yet.

Ques.: How will the stabilization corporation function? Ans.: Due to the influence of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and regional units in the cash market a price stabilizing effect will be created.

Ques.: Why isn't an independent elevator recognized by the Farm Board that money may be borrowed at the same rate? Ans.: The Farm Board will advance money to co-ops to buy out independents, but will not advance money to co-ops to go into a new location to compete with independent dealers established there. The Farm Board act does not recognize independents, and that's all there is to it.

Ques.: Who is to pay Farm Board losses: the farmers? Ans.: The Government will stand any losses incurred by the stabilization corporation about to be set-up. However, the stockholders will lose in proportion to stock held for any losses incurred by the Farm Board through its absorption of all losses incurred through the operation of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. (Groans pass through audience.)

Ques.: Who will buy the wheat? Ans.: Ask McKelvie tomorrow.

COM'ITES APPOINTED.

RESOLUTIONS: O. J. Sorlie, Buxton; J. W. Brenner, Windsor; E. E. Robideaux, Parshall; C. E. Pendergast, Northwood; and S. A. Garber, Fortuna.

CREDENTIALS: E. Mares, Embden; W. P. Vincent, Fortuna; and Geo. Knauss, Hannaford.

E. G. BOOTH, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, delivered an interesting address on Better Seeds. Questions on resistance, hardness, adaptability, market, etc., of many varieties of grains followed his address, which will be published in a later number.

Tuesday Midnight Show.

"Hot for Paris," a talking picture was shown all delegates staying up this late.

Manager's Wednesday Morning Session.

The Grainmen's Band, further increased in numbers, again led the 300 attending delegates to the convention hall, and offered several musical selections.

L. S. BURGUM, manager at Arthur, presided, and opened the session with a resumé of the accomplishments of the organization in the matter of rail-site rentals, freight rates, and other equally important affairs.

P. F. SCHEUNEMANN, Minneapolis, chairman of the Heavier-Car-Loading Com'ite, Shippers Regional Advisory Board and traffic manager of the Monarch Elevator Co., spoke on "Heavier Car Loading," which appears elsewhere.

Only one cleanout car, discussion developed, is allowed for each kind of grain shipped from elevator each year.

The question of Why farmers can bulk-head cars, unrestricted in number, and elevators can not, was asked. Mr. Scheunemann answered, "the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission is responsible."

Classing wheat and durum as one grain in the matter of bulk-head cars allowed for each grain, was complained of. An adjustment is, however, promised by the Regional Advisory Board before the movement of the next crop.

It was pointed out that an elevator could ship out bulk-head cars, without limit, by making some farmer the shipper.

A vote was taken on whether the shippers would rather have the old bulk-head rule reinstated in place of the present "clean-out" rule. The majority favored the present ruling.

A review of the service and of the commodities handled by the ass'n's brokerage department, coal particularly, were next called for by the chair, without response.

Those on a cash basis of side-line sales were next asked to stand. Four stood up. One testified that the cash basis of side-line sales was accompanied by a decreased volume of business, but also by decreased work and overhead and increased profit. Absence of accounts receivable was acclaimed a blessing.

Discounts for cash, 2% for 30 days, brings in 60% more cash, and cash, from the same ones who were formerly "slow-pay," it was testified. Coal is "spot cash."

Another testified that 5% discount for cash on twine resulted in 70% cash sales on this commodity. When patronage dividends are passed out, individual's accounts-receivable are first deducted from the dividend going to them, as a means of collection.

Another manager testified he took on twine as a side-line so he could handle it on credit, that he has done so for two years, and never lost a penny. This side-line was taken to attract business in other commodities, which idea has resulted in greater volume of sales.

J. M. WILSON discussed fire prevention, the ratio of tornado, hot bearings, faulty electrical installations, lightning, locomotive sparks, and weeds around the plant, were ably treated.

Particular emphasis was stressed on the value to a business of properly installing anti-friction bearings, metal siding and roofing, lightning rods, etc., and of obtaining the approval of the insurance companies on electrical wiring and installations.

"Most fires have less than \$1,000 in loss involved, or are a complete loss, attributable to elevator and city fire-fighting equipment," he stated.

Salt is very effective in keeping down the weeds around an elevator, which weeds are a constant hazard.

In case of fire, he said in answering a question at the conclusion of his address, Do all you can, and get the grain away from the burning timbers. In the event the beams in the lower part of the building are burning then dump the grain around them and smother the blaze. Notify your insurance companies at once of

the fire. Mr. Wilson's address is published elsewhere.

H. M. GILES, Minneapolis, testified that North Dakota is the worst grain elevator fire-loss state they underwrite, and that last year the premiums amounted to only \$134,000 whereas losses paid totaled \$196,000.

Prior to 1924 some \$40,000 was paid out annually for losses from lightning. Since that time 99% of all risks written by us have been rodded, and this accomplished at the rate of 400 elevators a year. The last 5 years an average of only \$500 a year has been paid out for lightning losses. By eliminating this hazard the grain dealers will be spared untold losses as a consequence.

Hot bearings and defective electrical installations cause 50 per cent of the fires classified as "unknown." Anti-friction bearings are the best medium of overcoming the hot bearing hazard, and approval of the insurance companies on the electrical installation the best procedure for the latter source of loss.

It is always best to examine one's elevator thoroughly before leaving it at night, and many fires have been prevented by conscientious operators following this self-protective practice.

Carelessness in this respect, as well as in so many other respects, with which everyone is familiar, is undoubtedly the greatest cause of fire losses existing today, and an easy habit to break. Considering the loss of profit from suspension of business following a fire, it would seem that every operator would train himself to practice utmost precautions against fire losses.

The railroads destroyed \$117,500 worth of insured elevators in the Northwest last year, but have promised to install spark arresters before another dry year, Mr. Giles concluded.

Wednesday Afternoon Manager's Session.

The Grainmen's Band featured several of difficult "solos," along with a few "ensemble" selections, as an "opener" of the Wednesday afternoon session.

MR. BURGUM again presided. About 800 were present.

C. F. MACDONALD, sec'y of the Duluth Board of Trade, opened with greetings from that exchange, as well as from the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Macdonald gave a fair, clear and concise treatise on the functions of grain exchanges, contrasted with the aims and set-up of the Farm Board grain agency, entitled "The Country Elevator's Problem—Shall They Join in the Pool System of Marketing?" This sane, unbiased, masterpiece, and the questions following, did much to dispel prevailing misimpressions. In the light of the truths he brought out the existing rank beliefs and statements relative to pooling systems of handling grain were quickly abandoned. His address will appear in the next number.

Questions following the address further bore out Pres. Thompson's sentiments expressed to the newspapers in an interview the previous evening. He took pains to make it plain that the organization as a group was by no means committed to membership in the North West Grain Ass'n organized under the auspices of the Farm Board. Members of the North Dakota Ass'n who have accepted places on the directorate have done so merely as individuals, he pointed out.

The element of human nature in the Farm Board's program, as so pleasingly brought out in Mr. Cottingham's address, was also further developed at this point in the program. Mr. Cottingham stated the element of human nature among the farmers would come to the support of the independent elevator and defeat the aim of the Farm Board in attempting to corral a high percentage of the grain handled. "There always will be room for the independents," he proclaimed. The first question dealt with the present disparity between the futures and the cash market.

D. D. TENNEY, Minneapolis, clearly explained that the present artificial price on the cash grain was caused by the actions of the Farm Board, which virtually rendered the futures market worthless as far as hedging protection. "This arbitrary price is out of kilter with the present supply and demand for wheat." This grain is being held on demurrage, apparently awaiting for some stabilization board aid.

Further questioning and answers revealed that the Canadian government has not furnished any money for pool elevators as believed by some present. The Canadian government has, however, paid for several "public" houses which anyone may use.

Further questioning attempted to connect the Canadian Government with the pools through banks and loans made the pool but the pool enthusiasts were unable to find any connection.

The Province of Manitoba did, however, spend a fortune building a number of country elevators, which enterprise was embarked upon when building costs were at a peak. These houses cost \$18,000 each, the last of which were recently disposed of at \$3,100. This is the only government enterprise known of along this line.

Further questioning went into other subjects not quite so pertinent, but enlightening to the misinformed. Up to this time the convention delegates were given an avalanche of food-for-thought in regards to the proposed pooling system of marketing grain, and the majority viewed the situation in a light more appreciative of established methods than ever before.

E. B. NELSON, Tyler, who formerly traveled for a Minneapolis commission house, and who certainly knew better, asked why fluctuations in the futures market could not be limited to one per cent per day. He cited the recent 12 cent break in the grain market paralleling the stock-market crash, without giving a moment's thought to the existing money stringency. Considerable discussion followed dealing for the most part with the entirely disinterested attitude of exchanges, formed as places for the membership to meet and transact business. Exchanges, it was explained, never buy or sell a pound of grain, but just furnish a market place, such as stock-yards.

"Exchanges would not be warranted in limiting fluctuations," Mr. Macdonald stated in concluding discussion on the subject. The evidence was conclusive and satisfied the quisitive minds of the uninformed.

The question was also asked what the price of grains would be if the Farm Board had not set up an artificial price. This created both a wave of laughter and speculation as to just what the price really would be on the different grains, the bulls believing the price would be higher and the bearish taking the opposite view. It was immediately recognized that this very difference of opinion is just what makes our present day market swings.

Mr. Tenney brought up the old-time live-stock auctions in illustrating how supply and demand affects prices, in answer to further questioning on price fluctuations. The matter of manipulation was also quickly dispensed with and the futures regulations explained by Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Giles of Minneapolis next answered the question on how to correctly make out premium-stock insurance reports, referring to the explicit instructions on the back of the blanks sent out regularly. He also cited that where a grain dealer under-reports his stocks of grains he automatically becomes a co-insurer with the insurance company and must bear his portion of loss in proportion to the amount of grain not reported. Many other interesting details on this kind of insurance were stressed.

H. A. BRONSON, Grand Forks, opened the subject of building the proposed terminal in his city by first attacking rates and comparing transportation charges with those of Canada. North Dakota wheat is harvested just about the time the Canadian wheat is cut, and consequently comes into direct competition with it.

This and terminal congestion, he feels, adversely depresses the price obtained for the North Dakota wheat.

The greatest possible price for North Dakota wheat can only be obtained with farmer-elevator owned terminals of sufficient capacity to hold back the crop built at strategic points. With such terminals North Dakota wheat could be shipped to Omaha, Sioux City, St. Louis, Des Moines, Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis or Duluth, according to wherever the grain commanded a premium (if any).

Protein-reflection was also made an argument in his reasoning, it being claimed that the premiums paid at the time of the peak movement were not equitable with those paid during the slack movement, which situation his proposed terminals would immediately change.

"Orderly marketing" was flung out to the audience to cling to, in the absence of something more tangible, as an argument for the expenditure. "Over-shipping" was likewise harped upon as being the reason for downward trends in the market, which Mr. Bronson would immediately control with a slight twist of the finger. (He didn't say exactly how).

Section ten of the Farm Board act, he said, recognizes independent shippers, and includes them in the outlined scheme of regional receiving and handling units, which Mr. Bronson construed to mean that independent elevator operators were supposed to support such a measure as he was then proposing.

To further illustrate his proposition, he cited a number of samples of grain taken to elevators on both sides of the international boundary line, and graded and priced by elevator men on both sides of the line. Invariably, he testified, the Canadian price was from 3 to 14 cents a bushel higher. This condition was attributed to the fact that the Canadians have a cheap rate both east and west, both of which are lower than rail rates in the United States.

He concluded with a final plea for support on the project. This support was entirely lacking, both in mind and in resolutions adopted.

FRED KLEIN, Beulah, spoke of the lack of protection of country elevator operators in buying mortgaged grain, and suggested remedial measures. As it is now, with the commission houses lenient with money loaned to elevators, a manager too often gets careless, and the more rope given the managers the more careless they get. If the commission houses would only tighten up on the money then the elevator manager would be far more careful with it, and would not be so apt to buy so much mortgaged grain.

Obviously, from his discussion, liens do not have to be filed, recorded, or anyone notified, which complicates the problem of buying grain. Seed liens are not always a protection to lenders, and a crop mortgage is no better.

Country elevator operators have absolutely no business being bankers. They do the work of two institutions and only get paid for doing the work of one. They pay cash but sell for questionable credit. Something, it was agreed, should be done.

LEW HATCH, in concluding the afternoon's program, conducted a drawing for prizes.

WEDNESDAY EVENING was spent viewing the Great Northern Railroad's "permanent agriculture" train which is now touring the Northwest in the interest of more and better crops, better farming, etc. Dances, movies, gossiping, and the usual evening pastimes concluded the day.

The special train had a particular appeal to the grain men because it demonstrated that good yields of clean grain can again be grown in North Dakota by the use of sweet clover, alfalfa and live-stock.

Groups meeting for consideration of the day's program let it be known that there was gossip of an immediate break in the ranks of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n itself. This would take the form of a complete withdrawal of the independent dealers from the organization and the setting up of a body of their own.

Thursday Morning Session.

The Grainmen's Band officially opened the fifth session Thursday morning with several selections.

SAMUEL R. McKELVIE, member of the Farm Board representing grain, was the headliner on the program. His speech was broadcast.

This address was identical with the one given just eight days before at the convention of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n convention, held in Des Moines. His pipe-dream was just as misleading, just as smooth, just as full of loopholes and half-truths as before. For a man of his supposed intelligence to bring out the thought that this country must have "evolution or revolution" is absolutely contrary to the thoughts of anyone sane enough to think for himself.

This battle cry, "evolution or revolution," was quickly picked up by a number of unthinking speakers following him, much to the ridicule of the one's stooping to use such child-like reasoning. Chairman Legge and President Hoover undoubtedly are unaware of McKelvie's would-be high-pressure mob-psychology, which will bring the entire program into quick ill-repute.

That a supposed "revolution" would sweep this country, or even the agricultural interests, is absurd. The one chance for any change in present day conditions is a mental-rebellion from constant governmental interference and paternalism.

J. KUHRT, head of the newly formed North West Grain Ass'n, organized to build terminals and finance a co-operative grain business in the Northwest, answered questions that audience would have liked to have asked Mr. McKelvie. Mr. Kuhrt outlined the present set-up under the Farm Board and told of the plans underlying the organization of the regional unit of the Farmers National Grain Corporation which he heads.

Only local elevators in a strong financial condition will be accepted at this time. An attempt will be made, however, to get farmer-stockholders to clear up any indebtedness of "broke" elevators and then offer them the funds of the N. W. Grain Ass'n to help them renaissance as well as to aid the Grain Ass'n in selling more stock.

Answers to other questions are, as follows:

Profit and losses of each individual elevator will be kept separate, as there is no intention of taking over any elevators in the country at this time. Losses sustained by country elevators will, however, in case of insolvency, be borne by all stockholders.

If the North West Grain Ass'n becomes insolvent the loss will be made up by the individual country elevators, in proportion to the amount of stock held.

All grain must be shipped to the North West Grain Ass'n, except that grain which does not come to the terminals where the ass'n maintains headquarters.

Local country elevators must do more business with stockholders of the elevator than with non-stockholders to be accepted into the North West Grain Ass'n. Local country elevators will not be eligible after originally joining the Ass'n unless this policy is continuously pursued.

While the Farm Board will finance the proposed stabilization corporation, any losses sustained by the Farmers National Grain Corporation will be passed on to the regional units holding stock.

Manipulation and speculation was stated by Mr. Kuhrt to be responsible for the volume of futures trading, rather than the fact that farmers, grain dealers, manufacturers, importers and exporters, hedge their grain.

Stock subscriptions in the N. W. Grain Ass'n will be taken at the rate of one \$20 share for each 1,500 bushels of grain shipped annually on an average over the past three years. Only 8% dividend is permitted under the by-laws.

The Farmers Union, however, has subscribed for \$100,000 stock in the Farmers National

Grain Corporation, which will be financed by sale of further stock to the country elevators.

At the expiration of 5 years a Farmers elevator can withdraw from the movement provided there is a market for the stock. If the stock cannot be sold then the elevator must continue, as the N. W. Grain Ass'n will not buy the stock back unless it ceases functioning.

The grain-check method of financing grain purchases will be used, rather than the sight-draft method. That is the shippers must finance their consignments to the regional.

No particular reason was advanced for the existence of three distinct regional co-ops in the Northwest, outside of the fact that two of them already existed and a third one had already been proposed. It was said to be impossible to get all interests to agree on one agency and that it was the policy of the Farm Board not to discriminate, but rather to accept all agencies. Any new agencies that are organized will likewise be recognized. Volume receipts seem to be the only qualification, necessary, it was said, to reduce overhead.

Independents cannot join the N. W. Grain Ass'n, but the N. W. Grain Ass'n can handle up to 50 per cent of their receipts from independent elevators. There would be no advantage to the independents in shipping to the regional terminal units. The Farmers National Grain Corporation is also permitted to handle up to 50 per cent of its total receipts from independent shippers, but they will not get any from independents.

Local elevators will be permitted to keep their accounts in local banks, that is their individual balances. Local banks will, then, only handle drafts for collection.

Dividends from the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the parent company of all regional terminal market units, will first be paid in stock as patronage dividends. Cash dividends will be paid out of any surpluses that might happen to exist after all the stock is subscribed. The Farmers National Grain Corporation will not enter into any wholesale speculative operations to boost prices. A stabilization corporation will be set up for this purpose.

Farmers cannot ship direct to regional terminal market units where a local elevator is established, whether independent or co-operative, and cannot become stockholders therein; although they are permitted to ship their grain in direct if no elevator is established at their shipping point.

The next question resulted in applause and laughter. It was asked by E. E. Robideaux of Parshall, N. D. It was, "Is a good political background necessary to get a job with the North West Grain Ass'n?"

Governor McKelvie rapped speculation. "How is this consistent with the government's proposed stabilization corporation as previously outlined?" "Is the Farmers National Grain Corporation speculating now?" "Aren't the Farmers National Grain Corporation speculating with the cash wheat now, since it is impossible to hedge?" Mr. Kuhrt stated he didn't know, and that the business of the Farmers National Grain Corporation was not made public.

"Can country elevators buy wheat on \$1.25 basis and hedge on a futures market 9 cents under the cash safely?" "No," was the answer. "Then how can the Farmers National Grain Corporation hedge purchases of cash grain on a futures market 9 cents under the cash price?"

Hedges of member country elevators do not have to be handled through the terminal marketing units, but can be given to anyone in a position to execute same. Local country elevators must, however, be hedged at all times.

"Will the N. W. Grain Ass'n hedge all cash grain, or will they speculate with the cash grain? Who will absorb the loss of the Farmers National Grain Corporation in handling cash grain at the present time?"

"Mr. Cottingham explained that the losses of the Farmers National Grain Corporation will be borne by the stockholders. Is that correct?" It is.

"Where will the country elevator hedge now?" Kuhrt said that even though the present futures market did not offer protection that country shippers should keep hedged anyway.

Mr. Kuhrt explained he had to catch a train, so the discussion was brought to an abrupt close.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

The Grainmen's Band opened the meeting, as usual.

THOS. O. FREDRICKSON, Murdock, Minn., president of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, invited the audience to the Minneapolis convention Feb. 19-21. "Everybody being broke in Minnesota, the farmers can't pay their bills," he said in pleading for 100 per cent co-operation.

"Farmers should tend to their jobs of farming, and not become bankers, and everything else. That's the best way to get along."

The wasteful federal reclamation projects justly received a severe jolt at his hands, in his painting of a picture of farming conditions. He thoughtfully expressed distrust of the operation of the Federal Farm Board and its program, however, and pleaded for a watchful-waiting attitude on the part of the farmers and managers.

"The Commission men are the best friends the farmers have. What the farmers need is a campaign to educate the public to eat more bread and butter. Then, too, they need to write off their losses incurred in buying war-time land at highly inflated values."

H. R. FREITAG, Max, read a list of condolences to the memories of those faithful members who had passed away during the past year.

HON. GEO. SHAFER, governor of North Dakota. "In grain marketing," he said, "we discover that modern invention has left its influence in the matter of production, best seen in the congestion of shipments at terminals and diversion points during the now short peak grain movement. The combine, the truck, and the good roads are factors in production and marketing never before dreamt of."

In North Dakota alone we have 25,000 trucks now licensed. The increase during the past three years has been at the rate of 5,000 trucks a year.

The producer moves along the line of least resistance, which tendencies cannot be legislated out of the picture. Most of us are too lazy for our own good. This decreases our efficiency.

The element of habit inclines to direct us to stick by the old established methods of marketing farm commodities, resulting today in a tremendous rush of grain to market. The stringent credit situation also forces this peak movement.

The state, however, is trying to help farmers to a more orderly and systematic mode of marketing their products. In this effort to stabilize marketing methods North Dakota's farm-storage laws now permit inspection of grain in storage on farms; provides for moisture testing, estimation of quantities of grain in store, grading, etc., that the state licensed men doing this work may issue negotiable warehouse receipts under its supervision, on which the farmers may obtain loans. Insurance is also carried on such grain.

Last year 1,250,000 bushels of grain was stored on farms in North Dakota, against which storage certificates were issued. The charge for this inspection work by the state only amounts to one-half of one cent per bushel, which left very little balance after expenses were paid. Collections totalled \$600,000 from this source.

Farmers should be encouraged to hold their grain on the farm. It doesn't conflict with the movement through country elevators, and is not so burdensome to any of the handling agencies all along the line.

The Regional Advisory Board has requested

the Governor to help spread the movement over the longest period possible. "This," he said, "can best be accomplished with increased farm, country and terminal storage facilities to enable slower marketing over an extended period of time."

A secret, or closed session followed the Governor's talk, in which every one not belonging to the organization was, for the first time, asked to leave the hall.

The following session waxed hot and bitter, the "evolutionists" and the "revolutionists" almost coming to blows.

The outcome was the selection of the following directors: E. Mares, Wheatland; Carl Neubauer, Harvey; A. L. Huus, Makoti, and O. J. Sorlie, Buxton.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted.

WHEREAS, Congress in special session assembled, has enacted an Agricultural Marketing Act and appropriated Five Hundred Million Dollars for the purpose of, so far as possible, placing Agriculture on a parity with industry; and

WHEREAS, Our President has appointed a Federal Farm Board to carry out the purposes of this Marketing Act; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota in convention assembled, heartily commend Congress for the passing of this Act and endorse the Federal Farm Board.

Endorse Greater North Dakota Ass'n.

WHEREAS, We recognize the work and efforts of the Greater North Dakota Ass'n in the reestablishing of farm values and stock improvements; be it

RESOLVED, That we the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n in Convention assembled endorse the work they have done for the benefit and improvement of Agriculture.

Crop Improvement Ass'n.

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the Northwest crop improvement Ass'n in the work of pure seed improvement and the eradication of smut.

Advisory Board.

WHEREAS, The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board has done wonderful service to the grain shippers in the equitable distribution of cars and the able handling of freight traffic, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse their efforts in our behalf.

Increase in Gasoline Tax.

WHEREAS, Governor Shafer has proposed an increase of one cent tax on gasoline for the purpose of raising funds for highway improvement of our state, be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention here assembled that we hereby approve and endorse said gasoline tax increase and urge its adoption by the people of North Dakota.

Thanks.

RESOLVED, That we thank President Thompson and Secretary Lee and the directors of our Ass'n for the intense interest they manifest in the welfare of the members of this organization.

RESOLVED, That we thank the speakers, the band, and all other entertainers for the success of the nineteenth annual convention.

OFFICERS ELECTED for the coming year: A. M. Thompson, Cogswell, president; S. A. Garber, Fortuna, vice-president, and Pete A. Lee, Grand Forks, sec'y and treas.

Minot was chosen as the next meeting place. The trip to Winnipeg did not attract very many.

Convention Notes.

THURSDAY EVENING capped the climax of the convention, a dance being given by the commission houses and supply trade.

B. F. Benson, Minneapolis, addressed the weekly Wednesday luncheon meeting of the Lions Club, discussing the Farm Board.

D. D. Tenney, Minneapolis, addressed the Kiwanis Club of Grand Forks at their weekly Wednesday noon luncheon. He delved into this "supposed" farm relief program.

C. G. Kiffe and Frank D. Carter of Minneapolis, curiously left for the homeward bound train early Thursday evening with Governor Shafer's baggage, picked up by accident, 'tis said.

THE SUPPLY TRADE was represented by A. R. Cook of Clow-Winter Mfg. Co.; John Hogenson, Hogenson Construction Co.; F. Wil-

son, O. O. Stroman, J. A. Bolton, Fred H. Loomis, and Geo. Eby.

MONTANA shippers present included: I. A. Rood, Malta; R. P. Misener, Whitewater; H. B. Laugen, Westby; H. B. Hanson, Wibaux; Wm. O'Loughlin, Baker; Walter Kmote, Baker; Reese Owens, Carlyle; M. B. Larson, Homestead; J. W. Smith, Intake.

MINNESOTA managers of farmers elevators present include: E. A. Lundberg, Wylie; J. H. Feick, Angus; A. S. Gaudland, Shelley; M. E. Fjold, Stephen; Julius Sorum, East Grand Forks; G. H. Floan, Fertile; Henry Farlardeau, Oklee; E. J. Riopelle, Argyle.

MINNEAPOLIS and DULUTH representatives were as follows: A. S. Cargill, A. F. Owen, L. L. Crosby and E. O. Dilling, Cargill Commission Co.; F. D. Gilkey, G. A. and W. J. Kline, and W. A. Newhouse, Van Dusen-Harrington Co.; R. C. McNaughton, McCaull-Dinsmore Co.; S. K. Frestad, Hallet & Carey Co.; L. F. and B. C. McCabe, J. R. C. McCrea, C. A. Martin, Geo. E. Pape, B. R. Hanson and Albert Brown; P. B. and F. B. Getchell and J. M. "Jack" Johnson, B. F. Benson, W. A. Dinham, J. O. Hagebak, Maurice Jones, H. F. Peters, E. H. Woodruff, M. B. Gold, John Tompt, Walter Gillespie and Gus Gunderson, D. D. and F. C. Tenney, F. C. Thomas, Alvin and A. D. Anderson, and Knute Melby, Geo. P. Meyer, H. A. Jurgens, A. H. Anderson and J. H. Fraser, D. L. Stewart and J. E. Williams, T. H. Van Every, A. R. Thompson and R. C. Woodworth, R. W. Hankinson and W. H. Horton, E. A. Cawcutt and C. P. Foster, Frank Higgins and T. J. Vaaler, A. J. Atwood, L. E. Dickerson, E. Fox, M. R. Nelson, L. H. Smith, S. A. Pritz and H. L. Larson, N. J. Nelson and Elmer Hemmingson, P. C. Evans, Pete M. Haag, J. A. Davis and Wm. Dalrymple, Jr., Chas. and J. V. McCarthy, R. G. Sims, W. E. Cummings, Leo Barrett and M. O. Jacobs, W. A. Baune, Frank W. Falk and E. J. Morin, F. C. Tousley and R. J. Godfrey, F. C. Riebe, C. E. Stinchfield, R. H. Hageman, S. I. Miller and Jud Kellogg, W. S. Drummond and F. A. Hubbs, J. D. Collinson, H. B. Blackey and M. M. Van Osdel, Geo. M. Bresnahan and A. A. Lee, and J. E. Patton.

Exhibits at Convention Hall.

The Convention Hall was lined with mechanical and supply exhibits, which attracted a great deal of interest and a number of worthwhile sales. Some of those displaying their lines were as follows:

A CLOW-WINTER head drive, in miniature size and bright colors, held a prominent position.

THE NORTHWEST SEED GROWERS ASS'N exhibited some of the prize-taking flax and clover.

PLYMOUTH "RED-TOP" TWINE was fittingly exhibited by Chas. Nesset, representing Lindsay Bros.

THE CARTER-MAYHEW MFG. CO. displayed its "Silver-Line" grain cleaners, composed of Carter Disc and Emerson Cylinder Separators.

A DIAMOND HULLER 22-inch double-head attrition mill, powered by two General Electric motors of 20-h.p. capacity each, attracted much attention.

Cups, enclosed motors, pillow blocks with HYATT bearings and Alemite fittings, flax testing scales, spout-holders, car-door closers, belting, etc., were all effectively displayed.

NORTHROP, KING & CO. ran a movie showing the work done in breeding, growing and curing of seed corn, which proved a source of interest. A line of seeds and feeds were exhibited by K. D. Crooks.

THE GREATER NORTH DAKOTA ASS'N displayed samples of all the prize-winning seeds from the state at the recent International Grain and Seed Exposition. Mr. E. G. Booth, speaker on Tuesday, attended the rare display.

THE HICKOK CONSTRUCTION CO. displayed a series of its elevator jobs in a continuous electrically-powered machine especially designed for this purpose. The salient features of the design and construction were emphasized by E. E. "Jack" Frost and Geo. E. Hull.

T. E. IBBERSON CO. decorated its booth with pictures of some of the many grain elevators it has to its credit throughout the Northwest. Literature covering some of the more important features of the work was distributed. C. S. Kiffe and Earl F. Ibberson liberally passed out "snapper-jacks," a racket-making trinket.

THE MILL MUTUALS appropriately decorated their booth with an attention-commanding miniature grain elevator in roaring red flames, distributing fitting literature on the many phases of fire prevention used in their campaign to reduce fire hazards. Special booklets were devoted to anti-friction bearings, etc. H. M. Giles, M. B. Parsons and G. H. Evans greeted all arrivals.

STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO. conspicuously demonstrated an actual-size elevator head, head drive and motor, and back-stop combined, encased within glass for minute inspection. Even the reduction unit on the drive was partially enclosed in glass. The unit was kept in noiseless motion most of the time. A Strong-Scott manlift was also shown. Chas. Gemlo and "Bill" Sewall attended the display.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE & CO. featured one of its new automatic dial scales for quickly reading weights of wagon and truck-load receipts, two 2-h.p. motors of the E. H. and H. A. C. types respectively, and a section of the new type scale beam. The scale attracted considerable attention. Walter Bellis, Russ Lewis and P. H. Strong greeted old and new users of their line of products so necessary for efficient elevator operation.

In Attendance.

Among the managers and independent operators present were the following: C. A. Aafedt, Berwick; T. Aasland, Kellys; Peter Ackerman, Kenaston; Lars Alme, Barlow; Oscar Almle, Drayton; Guy E. Almy, Noonan; Ludvig Amundson, Binford; Carl Anderson, Lostwood; C. J. Anderson, Landa; Paul Anderson, Grafton; S. M. Anderson, Clement; August Arndt, Foxholm; M. Arneson, Fairdale; J. C. Ashley, Kensal.

W. B. Bang, McCanna; D. C. Baldwin, Garske; A. M. Bannon, Mott; J. L. Barney, Michigan; H. M. Bassett, Carbury; Matt Bayer, Regent; A. H. Beckley, Beach; Lawrence Bennett, Robinson; H. H. Blackstead, Verendrye; R. F. Boehm, Turtle Lake; Louis Bogstie, Landa; W. A. Bolmeier, Erie; O. A. Boyum, Brockett; John Braaten, Nanson; L. F. Brady, Willow City; Gilbert Bratvold, Grenora; J. W. Brenner, Windsor; C. E. Briggs, Neche; G. H. Bristol, Clifford; L. S. Burgum, Arthur; Dan H. Burke, Johnstown; H. C. Bushey, Berea (p. o. Valley City);

J. A. Carroll, Glenburn; M. J. Casey, Spring Brook; W. E. Chapman, Ambrose; George Christensen, Loma; Noel A. Clothier, Medina; D. Comfort, Ross; R. J. Cooper, Tower City; Frank E. Cormack, Grandin; David Coutts, Des Lacs; F. N. Cowan, Cando; P. P. Cowan, Crocus; E. S. Curry, Medina; Seth Curry, Millerton; Joseph Dahl, Van Hook; W. E. Danielson, Alkabo; A. V. Darling, Grandin; Roy V. Davis, Beach; L. D. Davidson, Wolford; F. H. Dunham, Hamberg; A. W. Dunwell, Spiritwood; M. D. Dyar, Antler; S. B. Dyrstad, Sterling;

O. M. Eldem, Edmore; K. M. Ellingsen, Kloten; Gilbert Elliott, Leonard; Louis Enger, Minot; A. Erickson, Cathay; O. A. Erickson, Josephine; Fred Esslinger, Dickinson; E. L. Evans, Ypsilanti; Ed. Evaris, Honeyford; H. S. Everet, Bathgate; Jos. C. Folven, Sanish; M. Fredrickson, Pakin; P. O. Freed, Hampden; E. E. Gentz, Stanton; James Gorecke, Lawton; V. C. Gores, Bisbee; T. E. Goulding, Edmore; M. A. Grannis, New England; John Gress, Golden Valley; P. H. Gust, Dwight; S. F. Guttu, Roth;

C. O. Haakenson, Maxbass; J. T. Hagen, Norma; J. E. Hannon, Flasher; John Hanson, Mohall; H. W. Hanson, Max; C. S. Hawkins, Tolna; J. C. Hayden, Leal; W. H. Hazzard, Fullerton; O. M. Heath, McHenry; F. O. Henderson, Lynchburg; D. J. Hennessy, Reynolds; Harry L. Hennix, Niobe; O. E. Henricks, Crocus; H. B. Highum, Michigan; C. A. Hilde, Adams; O. J. Hillesland, Douglas; A. W. Hoffmeyer, Rolla; August A. Holznagel, Durbin; John G. Hotten, Wales; Stanley Jackson, Wimbeldon; Bernard Johnson, Thompson; Caleb Johnson, Trenton;

[Concluded on page 176.]

Stabilization Corporations Under the Farm Board

Altho funds for the purchase of grain have been furnished by the Intermediate Credit Banks and the Federal Farm Board on the basis of a loan to the Farmers National Grain Corporation and its pool subsidiaries, not any of the Credit Banks, Farm Board, National Grain Co. or the various regional pools are in a position to act lawfully to peg the price of commodities and throw the loss on the federal government.

The law requires such losses to be paid by the Farm Board out of the taxpayers' money only thru a stabilization corporation organized pursuant to recommendation by an Advisory Commodity Com'ite.

On account of the large stocks of wheat in North America and the prospects of a good yield in 1930, in view of the low world prices for grain, it is becoming apparent that there may be a loss on purchases made by the Farmers National Grain Corporation at the loan levels. Accordingly the board, prodded in the back by some loud talking senators, is now making haste to form advisory com'ites for grain, in order to make effective the price control contemplated by the law.

Another reason for the prompt creation of stabilization corporations is that co-operative pools under the law can not lawfully handle more than an equal amount of non-member grain, while the stabilization corporation is expressly authorized by the law to buy up the entire crop.

In advance of an announcement of the stabilization price it will be difficult for grain dealers to make the necessary adjustment of their operations to meet the new condition. In a general way it may be stated from the history of such stabilization operations that the price always drops to the fixed buying price and remains there as long as the artificial control is maintained. It was thus during the world war. Before the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation fixed the price wheat sold at Chicago at \$3.45 per bushel. As soon as the government set its buying price it dropped to that level, some grain dealers who had wheat in store losing 75 cents per bushel.

Under the stabilized price there should develop a discount that will cover the dealer's profit and cost of handling.

A study of the stabilization section of the Agricultural Marketing Act reprinted in the following will aid the dealer to form his own opinion as to what is possible in the near future.

ADVISORY COMMODITY COM'ITES.

Sec. 3. (a) The board is authorized to designate, from time to time, as an agricultural commodity for the purposes of this Act (1) any regional or market classification or type of any agricultural commodity which is so different in use or marketing methods from other such classifications or types of the commodity as to require, in the judgment of the board, treatment as a separate commodity under this Act; or (2) any two or more agricultural commodities which are so closely related in use or marketing methods as to require, in the judgment of the board, joint treatment as a single commodity under this Act.

(b) The board shall invite the co-operative ass'ns handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory com'ite shall be selected by the co-operative ass'ns from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to com'ite members but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding \$20 for attending com'ite meetings called by the board and for time devoted to other business of the com'ite authorized by the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government. Each advisory com'ite shall be designated by the name of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the "Cotton Advisory Com'ite."

(c) Each advisory com'ite shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory com'ite shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory com'ite shall select a chairman and secretary.

STABILIZATION CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 9. (a) The board may, upon application of the advisory commodity com'ite for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—

(1) The board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the establishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and

(2) The board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a state or territory; and

(3) The board finds that all the outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by co-operative ass'ns handling the commodity; and

(4) The corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit co-operative ass'ns not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

(b) Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

(c) Upon request of the advisory com'ite for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity for working capital to enable the corporation to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members as hereinbefore provided. Not less than 75 per centum of all profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from its operations as such a marketing agency shall be paid into a merchandising reserve fund to be established by the corporation. No such payment shall be required whenever the fund is in such amount as, in the judgment of the board, constitutes a sufficient reserve for such operations of the corporation. Out of the remainder of such profits for the year the corporation shall repay any outstanding loan made under this subdivision and the accrued interest thereon, or if all such loans and accrued interest have been fully repaid, then it may distribute a patronage dividend to its stockholders or members. Such patronage dividend shall be paid to each stockholder or member on the basis of the total volume of the commodity or its products for the year marketed for his account through the corporation.

(d) Upon request of the advisory com'ite for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity to enable the corporation to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and for meeting carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The board shall require a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain adequate reserves from its profits from its surplus control operations before it shall pay any dividends out of such profits. All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves, or if such reserves are inadequate, then such LOSSES SHALL BE PAID BY THE BOARD AS A LOAN FROM THE REVOLVING FUND. Any amounts so loaned for payment of losses shall be repaid into the revolving fund by the corporation from future profits from its surplus control operations. Any stabilization corporation receiving loans under this subdivision for surplus control operations shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the prices have become unduly enhanced, resulting in distress to domestic consumers. Stockholders or members of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment for any losses incurred in surplus control operations of the corporation.

(e) A stabilization corporation shall keep such accounts, records and memoranda, and make such reports with respect to its transac-

tions, business methods and financial condition as the board may from time to time prescribe; shall permit the board to audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable; and shall permit the board, upon its own initiative or upon written request of any stockholder or member, to investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.

(f) No loan shall be made to any stabilization corporation unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1.

PRICE INSURANCE.

Sec. 11. The board is authorized, upon application of co-operative ass'ns, to enter into agreements, subject to the conditions herein-after specified, for the insurance of the co-operative ass'ns against loss thru price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the ass'ns and produced by the members thereof. Such agreements shall be entered into only if in the judgment of the board, (1) coverage is not available from private agencies at reasonable rates, (2) the insurance will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, (3) the agricultural commodity is regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of the commodity, and (4) there is available with respect to the commodity such market information as will afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premium for the insurance. The agreement shall require payment of premiums so fixed and shall include such other terms as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary. The board may make advances from the revolving fund to meet obligations under any insurance agreement, but such advances together with the interest thereon shall, as soon as practicable, be repaid from the proceeds of insurance premiums.

Wool Futures trading may be established on the New York Cotton Exchange, a com'ite to study the proposal having been appointed Jan. 28 with Dudley B. Cannifax as chairman. Slowly but surely the merchants of all lines are coming to recognize the stabilizing influence of the futures markets.

Cotton Futures would be regulated under a bill introduced Jan. 29 by Congressman Vinson of Georgia, providing that certificated cotton could be tendered only once on a future sale. If a sale for future delivery relieves the market from the depressing influence of cotton which would have been dumped on the market today, why deny the

Gov't Bean Pool Formed.

The Federal Farm Board has approved the plan for organization of a national bean pool as presented Jan. 29 by O. R. Irwin, treas. and general manager, Big Horn Co-operative Marketing Ass'n, Basin, Wyo.; James N. McBride, Burton, Mich.; Carl Martin, pres., Michigan Elevator Exchange, Coldwater, Mich.; Joe Plummer, pres., Colorado Bean Growers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.; D. W. Aupperle, director, Colorado Bean Growers Ass'n, Grand Junction, Colo.; W. S. King, pres., New Mexico Bean Pool, Stanley, N. Mex.; R. L. Churchill, general manager, Lima Bean Growers Ass'n of California, Oxnard, Calif.; James G. Berryhill, Modesto, Calif.; Gilbert A. Prole, Batavia, N. Y.; Louis Dousman, sec'y, Montana Bean Growers Ass'n, Billings, Mont.; Frank W. Brown, Twin Falls, Ida.

The authorized capital stock of the ass'n is \$1,000,000. Officers of the Bean Ass'n will be: President, R. L. Churchill; vice-president, Joe Plummer; sec'y-treas., H. C. Stephens, sales manager, Colorado and New Mexico Bean Growers Ass'n, Denver, Colo. Sales managers: Mr. Churchill, Mr. Stephens and L. E. Osmer, manager, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, Mich.

Instead of a single pool for all dry beans, it is proposed to have separate pools for the different varieties. The bean producing states have been divided by the ass'n into five districts as follows: (1) New York and Michigan; (2) Idaho, Wyoming, Montana; (3) Colorado, New Mexico; (4) Lima and baby lima section of California; (5) other varietal sections of California.

Farmers of Spain Ruined by Government Control.

The United States Dept. of Commerce Commercial Attache's office writes from Madrid, Spain, as follows:

The Spanish wheat crop of 1929 was very abundant, compared to the small crop of the previous year, and farmers who have been behind in marketing their grain have found themselves compelled to sell their stocks on hand much more rapidly than usual.

Purchasers, too, have been slow in buying, for, since there is no scarcity of wheat this year and no possibility of speculating in this grain on account of the Government's fixation of wheat prices, they have not been interested in warehousing it and prefer to buy it from day to day as they need it for milling purposes.

This absence of speculative buying has brought about an extraordinary paralyzation of the wheat market which the Government is attempting to alleviate by extending relief to farmers thru an increase in loans upon guaranty of wheat.

The Royal Decree of March 22, 1929, authorized the Servicio Nacional de Credito to extend loans to individual farmers in an amount not greater than 10,000 pesetas (about \$1,300), and this amount has been increased by the decree of Nov. 29, 1929 (Gaceta de Madrid, Dec. 7) to 20,000 pesetas (\$2,600). This increase in extension of credits to farmers is to be effective until the termination of the present paralyzation of the wheat market.

On Nov. 30, 1929 (Gaceta de Madrid, Dec. 1) a Royal Decree was issued increasing to 35,000,000 pesetas (\$4,600,000) the funds placed at the disposal of Servicio Nacional de Credito Agrícola by the Government for the extension of loans to farmers upon guaranty of wheat and other agricultural products on which this Servicio was authorized to grant loans of this sort by the Royal Decree of March 22, 1929.

Educational Grading Trays.

Of all the various systems of grain inspection and value appraisements thruout the world, none have so definitely defined standards as those of the United States. The other nations have merely general quality and condition requirements based on crop character, but under the U. S. system, each and every factor upon which grades are determined have definite margins or allowances, within each numerical grade, which has a tendency to maintain a more uniform application of classification (when properly applied). These selfsame elements that make for greater uniformity, require a definite and uniform understanding of the lines of demarcation between the various factors that qualify grain by grade. The educational requirements necessary to keep well balanced mental attitude toward the proper application of the standards in the minds of the grading forces operating under direct Federal supervision is met by personal instructions, contacts, conferences, regulatory literature, mail and telegraphic communications, etc., but the general grain handling public, that has not this contact opportunity, has this knowledge brought to it in an entirely different manner, which, in part, is met by the work of the tray section of the Board of Review, Chicago.

Samples of grain and other materials relevant to identification, classification, and grading of grain, have been gathered from all parts of the country and the world. These materials are prepared into type trays, cabinets, and other containers for comparison, study, and instruction in various factors, classes, varieties, colors, textures, etc., also for demonstration and educational purposes.

Much of this material has been distributed in various forms and for different purposes, especially in type tray and cabinet form, to agricultural colleges, technical schools, grain inspection and supervision offices, state and govern-

mental agencies, army subsistence schools, foreign and domestic scientific institutions, and foreign grain exchanges. Type trays sets (12 trays to a set) have been forwarded, to colleges in 39 states. Approximately 2,000 individual trays have been distributed for various purposes.

Buffalo Elevators Deny Fraud in Wheat Duties.

Operators of elevators at Buffalo, N. Y., assert that all Canadian wheat from cargoes over-running is shipped out under bond, so that there is no possibility of evading the 42 cents per bushel duty as alleged by Edward J. Cunningham. Four federal inspectors are on duty constantly at the elevators to prevent evasion of the duty.

Cunningham's charges that the government is losing \$200,000 in duties annually are contained in an affidavit given to Senator Borah and by him presented to the Senate.

The following allegations with regard to over-run grain have been received by Senator Nye from Cunningham:

Over-run grain is derived from either incorrect or crooked weighing of the grain in the elevators. There is nothing accidental about having a surplus of grain over consistently, when a cargo taken into the elevator some previous date is all shipped out of the elevator. If the cargo of grain is taken from the vessel, the elevator would show in its books when a cargo is loaded out completely, but it can still withhold a few hundred bushels through manipulating the weighings. Based on cargo of 100,000 bushels, this amount of over-run rises rapidly. As Canadian wheat is most salable and desirable amounts of over-run of various grades are then mixed out to make carload of the best Canadian wheat over-run which is then sold privately as a rule.

The only way, I think, that this conflicts with the milling in bond privileges is the sale of large and small lots of over-run Canadian wheat by the Buffalo elevators with no duty paid on same. The elevators handle the Canadian wheat thru dealers generally as domestic wheat, no duty being paid, and the dealer in turn sells to the flour mill, no duty being paid by anyone. I know of cases where this has been done.

I. C. C. Activities.

The Southard Feed & Milling Co., of Kansas City has filed a complaint against the A. T. & S. F., et al., in which it seeks reparation on allegation that routing instructions as to carload of blackstrap molasses, New Orleans to Kansas City, were not complied with, in violation of section 15 (8) of act.

In 14849, S. W. Thaxter & Co., vs. the Director General, Examiner Glenn recommended dismissal. Freight charges, grain and grain products, points west of Buffalo to destinations in Washington and Somerset counties, Maine, that moved in the period of federal control, milled at Portland, Me., not shown to have resulted in overcharges.

In 22565, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., vs. Great Northern et al., Examiner Diamondson recommends dismissal. He says that rates, flaxseed, points in Montana to destinations in Oregon and Washington, and oil cake and meal, Portland, Ore., to points in Washington, were not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful. Absence of transit arrangements on flaxseed at Portland not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial.

In 22546, Globe Grain & Milling Co. vs. A. T. & S. F., Examiner Johnson says that charges for the movement beyond Los Angeles, Calif., on a carload of corn, Bancroft, Neb., cleaned and ground at Los Angeles and the products forwarded to various destinations, were unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 2.5 cents on ground corn and 6 cents on ground corn in poultry formulas. Reparation of \$76.52, with interest, is proposed.

IN 21439, WOODFORD SPEARS & SONS, et al., vs. C. B. & Q., et al., the commission dismissed the complaint upon the finding that rates on unthreshed bluegrass seed from points in Mo., Ia., Kan., Neb., and Ill., to Paris, Ky., were not unreasonable, or otherwise unlawful.

New Year's Greetings from the Western India Press, Rajkot, are just received.

Grain Carriers

THE PROVISION covering overloaded cars of grain will be eliminated Feb. 20 by C. & A. tariff No. 28-F.

FREE storage by the Inland Waterways Corporation was denounced as rebating by the American Warehousemen's Ass'n in convention at Edgewater Gulf, Miss.

New Rules for Car Distribution.

The special com'te of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board has amended its proposed rules for allotment of cars to shippers, presented at Hutchinson, Kan., June 19, and published in the Journal Aug. 10, page 175.

Under the new rule grain shippers are required to show what their preceding year's shipments were and how much grain they have available for loading.

The com'te will have the Kansas Public Service Commission pass on the rules and then submit them to the American Railway Ass'n for adoption. If not adopted the distribution will be according to Rule 10 of the A. R. A.

River Costs More Than Rail Transport.

The cost of transportation on the Ohio river system, completion of the improvement of which recently was celebrated, is greater than the freight charges of the railways in the same territory, and apparently always will be, according to figures given in a lengthy economic study of the Ohio system in this week's issue of the *Railway Age*. The direct cost on the Ohio system borne by those who pay the freight is shown to average at least 5.50 mills per ton mile, while the interest and maintenance charges paid by the taxpayers average 5 mills, a total of 10.50 mills per ton mile. It is estimated that the total cost per ton mile when the improved Ohio is being used to its capacity will be at least 8.9 mills. The average revenue per ton mile of the eight principal railways serving the same territory is 8.83 mills.

The real burden of paying the maintenance charges for river transportation falls on interior shippers away from the rivers who can not use the waterways.

Wheat "Advisory" Com'te.

The Federal Farm Board on Feb. 1 announced that a meeting would be held at Chicago Feb. 5 of the wheat advisory com'te recently named, consisting of the following:

W. G. Kellogg, general manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Bert Lang, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Wilmer, president North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., Rosalia, Wash.; John Manley, president Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.; William Settle, president Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. A. Schnitzler, farmer, Froid, Mont., and E. H. Hodgson, farmer, Little River, Kan.

Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Lang were certified to the board as "handlers or processors" under the law.

At the Chicago meeting the wheat advisory com'te took the expected action, of recommending the organization of a stabilization corporation, and this recommendation has been transmitted to the Farm Board at Washington for action.

Altho there will be a second advisory com'te for the coarse grains, it is believed the wheat stabilization corporation will handle the corn and other grains also.

St. Lawrence Seaway, advocates of cheap grain transportation to Europe, will be shocked to learn that the Germans are offering rye so cheap it can be laid down at the seaboard on a competitive basis.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Berryville, Ark.—The North Arkansas Milling Co.'s plant here burned on Jan. 19; loss, including mill and elevator, estimated at about \$75,000. The plant was owned by the W. B. Wilton Co., Mr. Wilton having been with the mill for over 40 years.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—J. Leslie Barneson and M. E. Pinckard were admitted to partnership in H. J. Barneson & Co. on Jan. 1.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The sixth annual convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in Los Angeles April 25 and 26. There are several issues of importance together with the usual routine matters which will be given due consideration. Among these no doubt will be the program of the Federal Farm Board as it affects the grain business, also the question of trade practice.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y-treas., Sacramento, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal.—I am with the International Live Stock Feed Mills here at Los Angeles. We have just finished a 400-ton per day feed mill. Will make a dairy and cattle molasses feed, also sheep feeds. Have a nice fireproof building with the latest machinery there is on the market. Have the wing type feeders, Monitor Separators, Jacobson Grinders, Fairbanks-Morse Ball-Bearing Motors, molasses pumps, mixers, heating tanks and all other machinery made by the John R. Gray Co. J. A. Christensen is our pres.; he is part owner, and has been with the Tarkio Mills, at Kansas City, for 22 years.—R. A. Yost.

CANADA

Montreal, Que.—H. K. Hepburn is an applicant for membership in the Corn Exchange.

Calgary, Alta.—The Board of Grain Commissioners has opened an Alberta office in this city. In charge of W. H. Blatchford, assistant commissioner.

Ingersoll, Ont.—The Canadian Soy Bean Products, Ltd., will install a plant for the manufacture of soy bean products in an old factory building recently taken over.

Manitou, Man.—The Lake-of-the-Woods Flour & Milling Co., Ltd., headquarters Montreal, Que., contemplates replacing its elevator here, which burned last August, with a new \$100,000 house.

Goderich, Ont.—The Western Canada Flour Mills Co.'s big plant here has resumed operations again after the installation of new engine and other equipment representing an outlay of about \$200,000.

Bridgeburg, Ont.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., are having plans prepared for a branch linseed crushing plant for this city, which is opposite Buffalo, on the Canadian side of the Niagara river.

Edmonton, Alta.—A study of this city's storage facilities is being made by the grain department of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of recommending increasing the government terminal elevator's capacity by 1,000,000 bus.

Tillsonburg, Ont.—Vance Bros.' feed mill was damaged in a peculiar way recently. A motorist started his car with the machine in reverse, driving his car thru the side wall of the mill offices, doing considerable damage to the building and demolishing the entire front window structure.

Montreal, Que.—At the annual meeting of the Corn Exchange, held during the last week of January, the following officers were elected: Pres., Guy D. Robinson; vice-pres., A. W. Brown; treas., Harold W. Corrigan; sec'y, H. C. Beatty. Com'ite of management: A. W. Brown, Elzebert Turgeon, M. J. Gratton, H. C. Moore, E. C. Morris, B. J. Bolan, K. R. Ayer.

Bridgewater, N. S.—The Lunenburg Milling Co. is erecting a 50,000-bu. elevator at its plant here, to be equipped with the latest machinery. This company used more than 70,000 bus. of grain in its flour mill last year and is planning for an increase in business for the coming year. Archibald Feindel is the manager.

Norval, Ont.—The Norval Flour Mills, that have been in operation here for over 100 years, burned late in January; loss, approximately \$200,000; over 100,000 bus. of grain were destroyed. The manager of the plant, W. G. M. Browne, son of the pres. of the company, collapsed in an effort to save the office records.

Toronto, Ont.—The grain section of the Board of Trade at its annual meeting on Jan. 16 elected officers for 1930 as follows: Chairman, W. H. McCarthy; vice-chairman, E. D. Sullivan; executives, G. H. Baird, R. I. Braiden, C. M. Browne, G. D. Bundrit, E. F. Crossland, D. O. Ellis, H. H. Goode, C. W. Helmbecker, A. O. Hogg, John Kennedy, B. H. Muirhead, A. E. Cuaig, C. R. Vannatter, C. B. Watts.

Montreal, Que.—We are indebted to J. Stanley Cook, sec'y of the Board of Trade, for the 87th annual report of the Montreal Board of Trade, just off the press. The report contains 188 pages, exclusive of the well-gotten up index, and contains much interesting as well as valuable information besides the cut and dried statistics of the board itself. The features of special interest to the grain trade are the grain exports and imports of Montreal, grain shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur, Grain Standards and Grain Survey Boards, inspection, grain rates, crop production in Canada, etc.

FT. WILLIAM LETTER.

The contract has been let for the construction of the 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Union Terminals elevator here, on Current River, to Carter, Halls & Aldinger, who are making preparations to start on the foundation work.

Ft. William, Ont.—Daniel J. Norris, a resident of this city and of Port Arthur for over 20 years, being for several years sec'y of the Grain Trimmers Ass'n, died at a Toronto hospital, on Jan. 9, after an operation for gastric ulcer. He was 52 years of age.

Ft. William, Ont.—The contract has been let for the extension of the local plant of the Ogilvie Flour Mills, Ltd., by the addition of one story to the warehouse unit, to the Barnett-McQueen Co., construction to start at once. The new addition will run the entire length of this unit of the big elevator and mill, and when completed will provide storage for 2,500 tons of feed products.

Less than 24 hours after a railroad policeman found a broken seal on a box car containing grain, one man and three boys were on their way to serve sentences at hard labor on the local industrial farm. The adult, Stephen Shalayka, charged with unlawfully receiving wheat he knew to be stolen, was sentenced to 12 months, and each of the three boys, charged with stealing the wheat, was sentenced to three months.

WINNIPEG LETTER.

Winnipeg, Man.—James R. Murray, assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers Co., was recently appointed sec'y of the Grain Exchange.

Winnipeg, Man.—R. S. Law has been named pres. of the Grain Growers Grain Co., of this city, succeeding T. A. Crerar, who has become minister of railways in the Canadian Cabinet. Mr. Law was vice-pres. of the company and for many years was its sec'y.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Western Grain Standards Board held a two-day session recently in this city at the request of the Board of Grain Commissioners for consultation regarding the various grades of grain as defined by the grain act, which is being studied and revised for presentation at the next parliament.

George W. Matthews Co., brokerage firm, because of the assignment in bankruptcy of the mining brokerage firm of Stobie Forlong & Co., of Toronto, the Matthews Co.'s principal correspondents, was compelled to make a similar assignment. Prior to the assignment arrangements were made with E. J. Bawlf & Co., Ltd., of this city, to take over the grain accounts of the Matthews Co., the grain branch of which has nothing whatever to do with the mining end of the business.

COLORADO

Ft. Morgan, Colo.—Donnen Bros. are installing a larger Jay Bee Hammer Mill driven with 50-h.p. motor and Texrope drive.

Peckham, Colo.—The Weld Grain Co. is installing a new Jay Bee Hammer Mill driven with 50-h.p. motor and Texrope drive.

Atwood, Colo.—Mail addressed to the agent of the Colorado Grain & Bean Co., at this place, is returned marked "Unclaimed." This company was reported last fall as operating an elevator at Atwood.

Denver, Colo.—The Ralston Purina Co.'s new \$1,500,000 plant at East 47th Ave. and York St., this city, will be officially opened during a two-day program on Feb. 17 and 18, which, it is expected, will be attended by over 1,000 persons, including 600 distributors of the company's products in 13 western states. Pres. William H. Danforth, who founded the company, is expected to come from St. Louis for the opening.

ILLINOIS

Hurst, Ill.—A feed mill is to be opened here soon by Paylo, Carnahan and West Newton.

Holder, Ill.—Mail addressed to the agent of the McLean County Grain Co. is returned marked "unclaimed."

Niantic, Ill.—The Niantic Farmers Grain Co. recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Sublette, Ill.—The Sublette Farmers Elevator Co. has voted to wreck the Bettendorf elevator, owned by the farmers company.

Decatur, Ill.—Fire originating in the drier slightly damaged the elevator of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co. on Jan. 26.

Clinton, Ill.—The DeWitt County Co-op. Grain Co., Harry Scott, manager, recently installed an up-to-date feed grinding outfit.

Carthage, Ill.—W. O. Kunkel has installed a hammer mill for grinding alfalfa meal. His building has storage space for 30 tons of meal.

Walshville, Ill.—Thieves entered the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here recently, but all they obtained was some cigarettes and a few pennies.

Maroa, Ill.—We have just completed installing a 15-h. p. enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor to operate the elevator legs and the Western Cleaner.—George H. Waller.

Cruger, Ill.—Glenn Smith has been made manager of the Cruger Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here, succeeding John Dorward, Sr., who has gone to North Carolina.

Farmersville, Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co.'s elevator here burned Feb. 7; loss on grain, \$5,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by sparks from a passing train.

Mayview, Ill.—C. E. Fletcher, of Urbana, has leased E. C. Sadoris' grain elevator here and has taken possession. Mr. Sadoris was at one time engaged in the grain business at Royal, Ill.

Elder Siding (Colfax p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., which already operated two elevators, has leased that of John Kinsella, who recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Ursa and Rock Creek, Ill.—Markword & Mitchell, of Ursa, have bot the Knollenberg Milling Co.'s elevators at these two points, the latter company having gone into the hands of a receiver.

Natrona, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. is making extensive improvements, including a new 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, re-enforcing elevator foundation, and installation of Kewanee Truck Lift.

Dakota, Ill.—Elmer Virtue, who has been manager of the H. A. Hillmer Co.'s grain elevator at Egan, Ill., for the past year, has been transferred to the position of manager of the elevator here.

Lincoln, Ill.—Spellman & Co., who handle feed and seeds in connection with their grain and lumber business, are installing a molasses mixer and a hammer mill for grinding, mixing and manufacturing feeds.

Forsyth, Ill.—We will cover the driveway of our local elevator to protect it from snow and sleet. Our Emery elevator will soon be improved with alternating current motors and gravity loading.—Victor C. De Wein.

Nokomis, Ill.—The Nokomis Equity Elvtr. Co., the new style of the former Nokomis Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., has engaged Roy N. Phillips, formerly manager of an elevator at Trenton, Ill., as manager of its elevator here.

Macomb, Ill.—The grain trade of the Macomb territory succeeded in holding a meeting here, after it was twice postponed on account of weather conditions, at the Lamoine Hotel, Feb. 3, at 7 o'clock p. m., at which time dinner was served.

Pekin, Ill.—The Pekin Farmers Grain Co. is now occupying its new office, which is a big improvement on its former one, being equipped with a new 10-ton scale and having a directors' room, manager's office, furnace heat and running water.

Chana, Ill.—Stanley Griffith, son of J. C. Griffith, will conduct the business of the latter at the new elevator here, of which R. J. Corking is the manager.—E. T. [This new elevator and feed plant was described in the Oct. 10 and Jan. 22 numbers of the Journal.]

Ashton, Ill.—Oscar Schade & Son, local coal dealers, have acquired the Monarch feed mill and elevator formerly owned by the late O. C. Baker. Early in the fall the mill was gutted by fire, and had been reconitioned and under operation but a few weeks.—E. T.

Peoria, Ill.—A sampler for the Board of Trade after probing a car of corn recently, was getting out on his side, feet first, on account of the car being of a high load, when the top board gave way, pitching him out on the frozen ground and breaking one of his legs.

Maroa, Ill.—T. H. Wright, who has been manager of the McGuire & Wright elevator here for the past 10 years, has purchased the interest of his partner, W. C. McGuire. The business will be conducted under the name of the Wright Grain Co.—T. H. Wright.

Odell, Ill.—C. A. Vincent, of the Vincent Grain Co. here, died Jan. 26, at the age of 88 years. He was the father of F. C. Vincent, vice-pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., of Kansas City, who is now on a Mediterranean cruise with his wife. Mr. Vincent is also survived by two other sons.

Atkinson, Ill.—R. P. Macauley, who for many years operated the grain elevator here now owned by Humphreys & Son, died in the Genesee hospital, on Jan. 10, at the age of 70 years, from bronchial pneumonia. He is survived by his widow and three sons, two of whom acted as his pallbearers.

McClusky, Ill.—The McClusky Grain Co.'s elevator at this point was robbed recently of a two-bu. sack of wheat, office books and papers were thrown around and an effort had been made to force open the safe. Entrance was gained thru a window that had been broken some time before and had not been repaired.

Mansfield, Ill.—The Turner Bros. elevator, leased recently to the Federal Grain Co., burned late in January. The fire started in the bottom of the shafts and was carried to the top of the elevator before discovered. The house, which had a capacity of 20,000 bus., was half full of oats. Glenn Hill was recently appointed manager by the Federal Grain Co., succeeding A. J. Moulton, who died in December.

Moweaqua, Ill.—We have just completed installing a new 15-in., 5-ply leg belt, 75 ft. high, and fitted with 7 x 14-in. Salem buckets set on 20-in. centers. Our corn cribs have just been painted. We are now putting in a new feeder, bot from Union Iron Works, for our ear corn drags.—C. A. Stout, Moweaqua Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Aviston, Ill.—The Aviston Milling Co. is said to be contemplating moving its plant and general offices to East St. Louis soon, where it has leased a building at 8th St. and Brady Ave. Last November the company's Aviston plant, consisting of flour mill, feed plant and elevator burned, entailing a loss of about \$250,000. Paul C. Guignon is pres. of the company.

Quincy, Ill.—The Knollenberg Milling Co.'s plant and property here, which includes an elevator, has been bot by the C. I. P. S. Co., a local service company, from the receivers, and the mill and property on the south side of York St. sold by the new owners to P. H. Herr, who operates the Herr Brokerage Co. It is believed that Mr. Herr will operate the mill.

Cairo, Ill.—Harry Dilts, well known resident of this city, which he had made his home for many years and where he was at one time connected with the Halliday Milling Co. for 18 years, died, on Jan. 22, from the effect of an automobile accident of last November, from which, however, he seemed to have recovered. He was 53 years of age, and is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Chenoa, Ill.—The meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth-Fairbury territory was held at the Pike Hotel, this city, on Jan. 28, at 7 p. m. The change of meeting place was made in order to take in a little more territory to the west of Fairbury, and also because Bob Leetch & Co. promised to stage a big minstrel show following the dinner and business meeting, all of which were a big success.

Momence, Ill.—The Whole Grain Wheat Co. has filed a petition for a voluntary assignment in county court, listing assets at about \$8,000 and debts at \$50,000. The plant in Momence is listed as worth \$25,200. A later report states that a new corporation is being formed to succeed the Whole Grain Wheat Co., and will be known as the Murray Food Products Corp., the management being in the hands of A. H. Murray, who for many years has been connected with the Whole Grain Wheat Co. It is expected that the new company will be able to lease the building and machinery of the former company so that business may be continued without interruption.

Delavan, Ill.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, had the misfortune to slip and fall, on Jan. 27, breaking his leg between the ankle and knee. The local doctor removed Mr. Culbertson to the St. Francis Hospital in Peoria, where the bone was set. The break was termed a spiral break and it was very hard to hold the bone in the proper position. An X-ray picture was taken of the leg the first of last week, showing that the bone was not in proper position, and on Feb. 8 an operation was performed, cutting into the bone and putting a clamp on it to hold it as it should be. It is expected that Mr. Culbertson will be in the hospital for several weeks. The officers and directors of the ass'n have offered their assistance and the office will be maintained as usual.—Louis W. Patzer, ass't sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Dixon, Ill.—An expenditure of \$30,000 has been made by the Public Supply Co. of this city in the past year in improving their holdings and installing modern milling equipment. D. H. Law and C. R. Leake organized the Public Supply Co. in 1916. Formerly this property was known as the Patterson elevator and operated later by C. B. Crawford, and was one of Dixon's landmarks. Offices and a gasoline service station were built and parts of the old elevator removed without interrupting service, and new scales installed. Both elevator and service station are of concrete construction. Recently a complete molasses feed process mill was installed. Cement storage tanks with a capacity of 15,000 gallons of molasses were constructed. The capacity of the elevator was increased from 10,000 to 15,000 bus. Storage for 700 tons of coal have been provided. Another important department is a storage of pumps and windmills with a storage department for hay, straw and feeds. The company maintains a hammer mill and an attrition burr mill. The second floor of the new section provides vermin-proof feed storage for several hundred bus. of grain.—E. T.

Assumption, Ill.—The Barnstable Feed & Milling Co., Inc., and the Bean Milling & Feed Co. have consolidated and will hereafter do business as the Barnstable Feed Supply Co., with Roy Bean as general manager.

Macomb, Ill.—A district meeting of the Grain dealers of Western Illinois was held at the Hotel Lamoine Feb. 3. A fine dinner was enjoyed by all. The principal speakers of the evening were Lacy Rickey, of the University of Ill., Urbana, and Frederick A. Ward, of Decatur, Ill. I. A. Pratt, of Roseville, was Chairman of the meeting. It was voted to hold the next meeting some time in March but no definite date was set. Delino Roudebush, mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co., of Roseville, and W. G. Nelson, Macomb, Ill., were appointed com'te on arrangements.—W. G. Nelson.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Duncan C. Annan has become a partner in Annan, Graham & Co.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$17,000, a drop of \$1,000 from a few weeks ago.

Clarence C. Taylor, Sam B. Ullman and Henry Stefany are now partners in Stein, Alstrin & Co.

Gerson J. Brown, Herbert M. Weil and Leon M. Woolf are new partners in E. Lowitz & Co.

Raymond P. Whipple and Leroy Baumgartl retired from partnership in Farroll Bros. on Jan. 4.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for February has been fixed by the directors of the Board of Trade at 6 per cent per annum.

The new grain com'te of the Board of Trade is composed of L. S. Hoit, W. J. Farrell, A. B. Lord, A. W. Kay, E. F. Rosenbaum, F. T. Bascom.

E. A. Pierce & Co. of New York have acquired the business of Merrill, Lynch & Co., including branch offices at Chicago, Denver, Detroit and Los Angeles.

Jesse Lachman, mgr. for Lawson & Co., has been placed under arrest and the office raided as a bucket-shop. Lachman was formerly manager for Yates & Co., alleged brokers.

Fred H. Clutton has been re-appointed sec'y of the Board of Trade; C. V. Essroger, treas.; Winston, Strawn & Shaw, attorneys for one year, and John M. Whiteside, hay inspector.

The Board of Trade Fellowship Club has re-elected the old officers for the ensuing year, as follows: pres., C. J. O'Connor; v. pres. Harry Johnson; treas., George L. Bacon; recording sec'y, Wm. C. Eaton, and financial sec'y, Arthur Weinert.

James Stuart Templeton, retired Board of Trade member, died at his home in Evanston on Feb. 9. Years ago he gained some notoriety on account of his eccentricities, and at one time was committed to a sanitarium at the instigation of his son Kenneth. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Harrison M. Parker, head of the late Co-operative Society of America, that promised to establish a chain of co-operative stores, is charged with embezzlement, and has been released on \$3,000 bonds. George W. Sheehan alleges that he gave Parker \$2,960 last April to purchase property leases, and that Parker neither made the purchases nor returned the money.

New members recently admitted to the Board of Trade are as follows: Max A. Witz, R. N. Kalbfleisch, Francis R. Burke, Harvey Kavaner, William G. Kellogg, of the Farmers National Grain Co. Memberships transferred: Howard Froelick, Carroll V. Geran, Henry D. Sturtevant, Albert R. Mathias, James L. Cooke, Joseph W. Danforth, Estate of Clark Brown, Daniel C. Hirsch, Joseph D. Carroll, George A. Veninga.

Warning

The Associated Trade Press of 9 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago, John W. Compton, Mgr., has no authority to represent the Grain Dealers Journal, the Grain World or the Price Current-Grain Reporter in any capacity.

The Mose Stern Co., Inc., has just opened a feed jobbing department, specializing in mill-feed, linseed and cottonseed meal, which will be managed by George Lewis, formerly with the Hayes Grain & Commission Co.

During 1929 the state's attorney investigated 702 cases of bucket-shopping by pretended brokers. In 95 per cent of the violations of the blue sky law restitution or cancellation was effected, saving \$3,000,000 for investors.

William Robert Linn, the oldest member of the Board of Trade in point of service, and a resident of Chicago for 63 years, died at his home in this city on Jan. 29, at the age of 79 years, after a short illness. While still in his teens he entered the employ of Linn & Reed, commission merchants of this city, of which his father was a member, and for more than 60 years from that time he was constantly associated with the grain business. In 1875 he became a member of the Board of Trade. During the 10 years from 1887 to 1897 he operated several grain elevators. He is survived by a son and two daughters, his wife having died about three years ago.

INDIANA

Pittsboro, Ind.—N. A. Wall contemplates installation of a seed cleaner.

Pendleton, Ind.—Pritchard & Rafert are reported to be contemplating installation of a feed mixer.

Marshfield, Ind.—Ura Seeger's 60,000-bu. elevator here burned recently; loss \$20,000; insurance on building, \$10,000.

Bourbon, Ind.—Noah Lemler and his brother have bot the interest of J. O. Johnson and Frank Hahn in the Bourbon Feed Mills and will operate the plant.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Northeast Indiana Hay Ass'n held its annual meeting in this city on Jan. 13, at the Catholic Community Center, starting at 6:30 p. m.

Marion, Ind.—Guy Gilbreath, formerly with the brokerage firm of Harvey Bros., of this city, has bot the Harvey interests and also the Marion Flour & Feed Co.

Shelbyville, Ind.—A bulk gas and oil station has been added to the sideline activities of the Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, which recently installed a hammer mill and a new 50-h.p. G. E. motor.

Pierceton, Ind.—Kraus & Apfelbaum, Inc., elevator owners and operators, will open a feed store here soon, to be known as the Exchange Feed & Seed Store, and will carry poultry, dairy, stock feeds and field seeds of all kinds.

Lizton, Ind.—We are replacing our old steam power with electric motors, installing a 40-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse to run our Papec Hammer Mill and a 25-h.p. Allis-Chalmers to run the elevating machinery.—R. F. Shahan, Lizton Grain Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following are the recent new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: R. R. Singer Co., Sandborn; LaFayette Milling Co., LaFayette; Midwest Elvtr. Co., Indianapolis; Early & Daniel Co., Indianapolis; Berry Grain Co., Indianapolis.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Cottrell Bros.' elevator just south of this city burned on Jan. 31. Parts of the office, garage and engine room were all that was left. About a carload of grain was in the elevator. It is reported that on investigation indicated that a small fire started in the top of the elevator and ate its way down until it reached the dust room, causing an explosion.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Lafayette Milling Co. installed soy bean oil expelling machinery last fall and is now operating a plant capable of handling 1,800 bus. of soy beans per day.—B. C. Williams.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The 10,000-bu. elevator, warehouses and other properties of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. were sold to the Montgomery County Farm Buro Jan. 1. The operating name has been changed to Farm Buro Elvtr. & Supply Co. J. L. Cruea continues as manager.

Edgerton, Ind.—C. C. Goble, formerly employed by the Paulding Equity Co., Paulding, O., has succeeded W. S. Bricker as manager of the Edgerton Grain & Coal Co., Mr. Bricker having become manager of the Oak Harbor Co-op. Co., Oak Harbor, O., as reported in the Dec. 25 Journal.

Roseburg (Marion p. o.), Ind.—The elevator at Roseburg (R. F. D. No. 1, Marion), the Roseburg Grain Co., is now owned by Goodrich Bros. Co., of Winchester, Ind., and is the only elevator at this point.—C. W. Burnside, mgr. [This elevator was recently owned by the Farmers Co-op. Co.]

Huntingburg, Ind.—The Liberty Bank & Trust Co., of Louisville, has filed a suit in equity in federal court at Evansville, Ind., against the Wallace Milling Co., the Huntingburg Bank and others, asking for prior lien on the claim against the Wallace Milling Co., which has been in the bankruptcy court for over a year.—W. B. C.

Ewing, Ind.—Roscoe Robertson, connected with the Ewing Mill Co. as part owner and general manager for a number of years, has bot the interest of Joseph M. Robertson and is now sole owner. He will continue doing business as the Ewing Mill Co. His son Richard, now attending college, will take an active part in the business this spring.

Dunreith, Ind.—We are installing a one-ton Burton Feed Mixer and a new and larger motor to operate it and our Papec Hammer Mill. Farm implements are being added to our list of sidelines. We took over the local elevator from Fred Hefferman Jan. 1.—Dunreith Elvtr. Co. [James G. Jackson is now proprietor of Dunreith Elvtr. Co.]

Mansfield, Ind.—C. L. Reeves, who recently bot the Rohm Bros. mill of the receiver, has taken possession, and his son Harry will be associated with him in the business. The mill is thoroly equipped for feed grinding, but later, after making some repairs, Mr. Reeves expects to make flour also. The old Rohm home also came into Rr. Reeves' possession, and oddly enough it is the house in which he was born. His father was for years employed at the mill he now owns.

IOWA

Cherokee, Ia.—We expect to remodel our elevator.—Mathews Grain Co.

Madrid, Ia.—There is no farmers elevator at this point, as erroneously reported.

Cornelia (R. F. D. Clarion), Ia.—The office of the Axen Grain Co. was enlarged recently.

Harper, Ia.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Sac City, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s office had a small blaze recently, caused by chimney sparks.

Polk City, Ia.—The Sloan Lumber Co., of Des Moines, is said to be planning the construction of an elevator here.

Kellogg, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing an overhead traveling truck dump.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Beach Grain & Coal Co. recently discontinued.—Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Saint Ansgar, Ia.—Otto Boening is dismantling his flour mill here and converting it into an oat milling plant.

Van Horn, Ia.—O. Kaeberle has let the contract for a complete oat hulling plant to the Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Wapello, Ia.—F. G. Wright, for the last eight years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange here, has resigned.

Herrold, Ia.—It is reported that an elevator for this point is contemplated by the Sloan Lumber Co., of Des Moines.

North English, Ia.—Mail addressed to J. L. Lutton & Co., at this point, is returned marked "Unclaimed—left no address."

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Iowa Farmers Elevator Managers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here the third week in June.

Crocker (Ankeny p. o.), Ia.—The Sloan Lumber Co., of Des Moines, contemplates the erection of a grain elevator at this point.

New Albin, Ia.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Stock Produce Co., also to Henry Reeves, is returned, undeliverable at New Albin.

Imogene, Ia.—Tom Connors' elevator has had its equipment improved by the addition of an overhead traveling truck dump.

David, Ia.—Mail addressed to the agent of the Western Elvtr. & Grain Co., at this place, is returned marked "Out of business."

Martelle, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased a 10-ton scale and Newell Electric Truck Dump from the Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Charter Oak, Ia.—O. Huebner has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding William Bielew.

Clarinda, Ia.—The Dunn Flour Mills & Feed Co. is a new firm here that will do a wholesale business in flour and a retail in feeds.

Oyens, Ia.—The Oyens Co-op. Co. recently installed a new truck. J. L. Doud is manager of the company, which does a large feed business.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sargent & Co. have built an addition to their feed manufacturing plant, thereby adding to their capacity about 60 tons per day.

LeMars, Ia.—H. S. Nevileir, formerly in business at Fergus Falls, Minn., and at Sioux City, Ia., recently opened a grain office here in the Armory Bldg.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Shores-Mueller Co., an old-established drug manufacturing company, contemplates engaging in the manufacture of mineral feeds.

Griswold, Ia.—Fred Krisinger, operator of the Griswold Milling Co.'s plant, has put up a building to be used for the sale of flour and feed at wholesale.

Merrill, Ia.—G. B. Miller, who was at one time agent for the former Atlas Elvtr. Co. here died recently at the home of his sister in Cherokee, Ia., at the age of 52 years.

Elliot, Ia.—At Frank Godfrey's feed mill an engine caught fire recently, destroying the wiring. No serious damage was done, thanks to the timely arrival of the fire department.

Riverside, Ia.—We are installing a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale at this station now. Installation will be completed by Feb. 1.—Charles Swift, mgr., Piper Grain & Milling Co., Inc.

Dividend

20
to } %
30
Saving

SERVICE

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate Protection

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Protection

Elevators

Grain

Lumber Yards

Dwellings

Merc. Property

Des Moines, Ia.—H. L. Nedderman is now sole owner of the Nedderman Feed Co., of this city, having purchased the interest of his partner, the late K. A. Wilson, from the latter's estate.

Green Mountain, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves recently who stole clover seed worth \$200 that belonged to a farmer who had brot it to the elevator to be cleaned.

Mapleton, Ia.—W. J. Haubrich, of the Haubrich Lbr. & Grain Co., was nominated for mayor the evening of Jan. 23, on the harmony ticket. This in itself speaks for the caliber of the local grain man.—A. T.

Malcolm, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has moved into its new office building, completed just a few weeks ago, a part of which is a feed room and another part a storeroom. A new 15-ton scale has been installed.

Chapin, Ia.—Karl Kaus, assistant manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here, was seriously injured recently when the truck he was driving collided with a freight train. He was taken to a hospital in Hampton.

Sheldahl, Ia.—The stockholders of the Farmers Elevator Co. of this place are discussing the construction of a new elevator during the coming year to replace the present one. No definite action has been taken as yet.

Alta, Ia.—Thos. Scambler, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, returned home Jan. 30 from Rochester, Minn., where he was under treatment for anemia. He has gained in weight and is feeling much better.—A. T.

Ute, Ia.—I have bot the elevator here from the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. It is on the Chicago & North Western and is the only elevator in town. Just now we need no improvements, as it is in good shape.—Eugene Downing.

Independence, Ia.—Thieves recently robbed the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's building of 14 sacks of flour, a sack of bran and a sack of salt. Two young men were later arrested and confessed to the burglary. Matt Weber is manager for the ass'n.

Bondurant, Ia.—Ward Robinson, about 35 years old, mgr. of Clark-Brown Grain Co.'s elevator here, was killed in an automobile accident Jan. 21. He was returning from Des Moines during a storm and ran into a car stuck in the road without lights.

Onawa, Ia.—A. D. Post, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator for 19 years, has resigned, effective at the end of his year, June 1. Mr. Post is resigning in order to look after his personal affairs. He owns considerable farm land in Monona county.

Spencer, Ia.—William L. Bender, who with his brother, T. P. Bender started an elevator here in 1878, their business increasing until they had a line of elevators in Iowa and Dakota, died at the home of a daughter in New York state recently, at the age of 78 years.

Menlo, Ia.—Johnston & Tuttle (who operate elevators at two other points in Iowa) have purchased the C. A. Wildman elevator here and will operate the same, taking possession Feb. 15.—E. H. Day, with Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co. [Mr. Wildman died recently, as reported in the Jan. 8 Journal.]

Keokuk, Ia.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has appointed a com'te to make the necessary study of this city's advantages as a location for one of the grain storage facilities on the Mississippi River, now under consideration by the Farm Board, and to present them when the proper time comes.

Waukon, Ia.—The portion of the Nagel elevator property held by the Citizens State Bank receivership has been sold by court order to F. H. Nagel, present operator of the elevator, on his bid of \$5,000. Mr. Nagel to assume all obligations for taxes, judgments, liens, etc., now standing against the property.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—L. A. Borton met with a serious accident at the Updike Grain Co.'s elevator recently, when he slipped and fell into the machinery of a power shovel, receiving a compound fracture of the left arm, a dislocated elbow and knee, torn ligaments in one leg and severe bruises to his chest.

Spencer, Ia.—M. E. DeWolf, formerly of the DeWolf Grain Co. (out of business for several years now) and well known among the grain trade, is chief supervisor of the census taking for this district. Just recently he appointed 9 enumerators and the work will begin Feb. 17.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—William J. Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes, grain shipper, Blencoe, Ia., just announced his marriage to Vera Wiltgens of this city. The fatal step was taken last September. The couple now resides at Mitchell, S. D., where he is manager of the office there for the Terminal Grain Corp., of this city.—Art.

Davenport, Ia.—The Ralston Purina Co. has let the contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the construction of a 450,000-bu. concrete grain storage addition to its plant here, work to start as soon as weather permits. The structure will consist of 24 tanks, each 17 feet in diameter and over 93 feet high, arranged in four rows, with six tanks to each row.

Clinton, Ia.—The Mac X. Feed Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, on Feb. 1, to the extent of about \$30,000; loss covered by insurance. The fire was confined to the frame elevator building in which grain and feed was stored, and had a good start before it was discovered at 6 a. m. Thirty carloads of feed were soaked by water. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Manilla, Ia.—The remaining section of the old elevator at the west end of Main St., owned by the Farmers Co-op. Lumber Co., and half of which was wrecked a year ago and the material sold, is now being taken down. This building, erected at an early date, was once operated by the Kansas City Grain Co., at another time by the Armour Grain Co., which later sold to the Farmers Co-op. Co. The elevator was closed down a few years ago.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator burned Jan. 20, at 6:30 a. m.; loss, about \$26,000. The elevator contained at the time about 11,000 bus. of oats, and 1,800 bus. of corn. The building was insured for about 80 per cent of its value and the grain was insured for the full amount. Defective wiring was that to have been the cause. Herman Stock, the manager, is reported to have said that rebuilding will start as soon as possible.

Davenport, Ia.—In addition to the 400,000-bu. terminal elevator under construction here for the Western Flour Mills, described in the Oct. 25 Journal, a new dock will be constructed, and an increase in sacked storage is contemplated by increasing the present warehouse by several floors. A conveyor will be installed leading from the packing room, which is to be on the third floor of the warehouse, to the barge terminal, about 400 feet distant, for loading river shipments directly. The elevator is to be completed this spring.

Marengo, Ia.—The grain trade will regret to learn of the sudden death of H. C. Pote, Feb. 4, at the hospital here. Last week he attended the Iowa Farmers Elevator Ass'n convention, and was feeling fine. Upon his return home he was taken with pneumonia. Mr. Pote was a member of the City Council, in which capacity he served several years. He had been in the grain business here since 1924, coming here from Menlo, Ia. Surviving are his widow and two daughters.—Frank M. Ward.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—C. E. Holcomb, who operated an elevator here under the name of the C. E. Holcomb Elevator, died on Jan. 22, from Bright's disease, after an illness of over a year, at the age of 70 years. He had made his home here since 1893, coming to Iowa from New York state, where he was born, at the age of 17. He established himself in the elevator business first as the firm of Liquin & Holcomb, and later as the C. E. Holcomb Elevator. He was a man of high integrity and honor and much respected by all who knew him. He was unmarried.

Wellsburg, Ia.—Frerichs & Snittjer's new elevator and feed mill that replaces the one burned last August, started operations in January. It is considered the most up-to-date plant of its kind in this section of the country. Grain is received over a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, trucks being dumped by a pneumatic dump. The leg is equipped with 12x6 cups, power being furnished by a 7½-h.p. motor, thru a Clow-Winter Direct Head Drive, both of which are completely enclosed and dust proof. Grain for shipment is weighed by a Richardson Automatic Scale. A Jacobson Universal feed mill is equipped with an automatic conveyor feeder. For ear corn there is an automatic ear corn feeder. Tramp iron is eliminated by means of a magnetic separator. John Riekens is manager of the plant.

KANSAS

Holsington, Kan.—Peter L. Ochs has installed some new equipment recently.

Kismet, Kan.—The Kismet Equity Exchange contemplates the erection of another 30,000-bu. elevator.

Sparks, Kan.—The elevator of the A. J. Elevator Co. Branch of the Quaker Oats Co., burned on February 4.

Salina, Kan.—J. R. Miller, grain manager of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., has recovered from his recent illness.

Copeland, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is said to be contemplating the erection of a new 100,000-bu. elevator here.

Homer (Russell p. o.), Kan.—J. A. Foltz's elevator here has been sold at sheriff's sale, to satisfy the Russell bank.

Salina, Kan.—The Western Star Mill Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by fire, said to be of electrical origin, on Jan. 25.

Breton (Rexford p. o.), Kan.—W. T. Gray has succeeded L. J. Warner as manager of the Foster Elevator at this point.

Emmett, Kan.—The elevator here formerly owned by T. M. White has been taken over by the bank, which is operating it.

Atchison, Kan.—C. H. Blanke, general manager of the Blair Elevator Corp., has recovered from a recent attack of influenza.

Marienthal, Kan.—W. P. Kliesen, of the Kliesen Grain Co., of Leoti, is reported as contemplating the erection of an elevator here.

Fowler, Kan.—A new elevator is to be erected soon by the Farmers Elevator Co. here, to have a capacity of about 100,000 bus.

Meade, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has let the contract for the erection of a new elevator to have a capacity of over 100,000 bus.

Medora, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co., of Wichita, has sold its local elevator to the Buhler Mill & Elevator Co., of Buhler, Kan.

Scandia, Kan.—Both of Isaacson Bros' elevators at this point are closed, their liabilities being considerably in excess of their assets.

Minneapolis, Kan.—Contract has been let by the Farmers Elevator Co. for construction of a new elevator of approximately 100,000 bus. capacity.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Frank Summers, manager of the Security Elevator Co.'s elevator, was reported late in January as being seriously ill in a hospital.

Hickok (Ulysses p. o.), Kan.—The C. M. Clark Grain Co. recently made some repairs on its elevator here and installed some additional equipment.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George E. Gano will erect a 1,000,000-bu. elevator here, work on which is expected to start Mar. 1. With the completion of this house, Hutchinson's storage capacity will be 7,000,000 bus.

Liberal, Kan.—The daughter of Charles M. Light, of the Light Grain & Milling Co., while walking across the street was struck by a motor car and severely injured.

Colby, Kan.—B. C. Christopher & Co., of Kansas City, opened a branch office here Jan. 14, with Jimmie Norton, formerly of Hutchinson, in charge. Futures orders will be executed in all markets.—Clyde A. Truesdale.

Montezuma, Kan.—A Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is being organized here. Shares of \$100 each will be sold, and it is reported that the company will probably be capitalized at \$60,000.

Reager, Kan.—Bert Conover has bot the elevator and store at this point and will operate same. The elevator has been operated by the Farmers Union for the past few years and has been managed by Mr. Kiou.

Scott City, Kan.—V. M. Harris last July leased the old farmers' elevator that I had been operating for six years. Henry Keiker operated it for him for a while. Mr. Harris is now operating the elevator.—W. R. Stevenson.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Board of Trade is taking a vote, scheduled to be counted Feb. 11, regarding final weights on wheat sales. If the submitted proposal carries, destination weights will replace shippers' weights in governing final settlement.

Garden City, Kan.—It is expected here that George Gano will rebuild his elevator that burned in January, as reported in the last number of the Journal. Previous to the fire he had announced he would build an addition. The office was not damaged.



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long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing.

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C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

General Grain Merchants

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.

Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Norcat, Kan.—The Peerless Elvtr. Co., of the Peerless Mills, Norton, Kan., will erect an up-to-date, 30,000-bu. elevator at this point, on the site of the old building, a landmark, which is being razed. The new elevator will be completed in time for the new harvest.

Wichita, Kan.—W. H. Hutchinson, age 60 years, who was state grain inspector here for seven years, died unexpectedly on Jan. 21, at Alva, Okla., where he had a private grain inspection office, death being due to heart trouble. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Greensburg, Kan.—Benjamin Bryan, who was manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator here for many years, died at his home here on Jan. 20, from heart disease. An injury by an auto truck several years ago necessitated his retirement from the grain business at that time.

Holyrood, Kan.—Ben L. Yohe, of the Shady Bend Mill & Elvtr. Co., Shady Bend, Kan., has bot the 200-barrel mill here, which will be managed by G. E. Nipp. Mr. Yohe has been connected with the milling business in the Southwest almost since boyhood, being the son of a pioneer miller of this state.

Scott City, Kan.—George E. Gano, who operates a line of elevators, has bot from W. R. Stevenson the site where he operates his present grain and coal business, and will erect a new 65,000-bu. elevator as soon as weather conditions permit. Mr. Stevenson expects to be connected with the management of the new elevator when completed.

Belvue, Kan.—J. W. Machin, proprietor of the Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co., Wamego, Kan., has purchased Frank Dougan's elevator here and will take possession March 1. John Knecht will be the manager. The elevator will be run as a branch of the Wamego business. John O. Ross, who has been manager of the Wamego business for many years, will be the head manager of both places.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Davidson Grain Co.'s new 365,000-bu. terminal elevator, begun last September, is about completed. There are 10 tanks, each 22½ feet in diameter, of concrete and steel, and seven mixing bins. The bottoms of the tanks are six feet above ground to eliminate danger of flood and to provide light and ventilation. R. C. Davidson says the structure is "the last word in elevator construction."

Moran, Kan.—The Cox-Lam Grain & Supply Co. has completed an addition to its elevator, consisting of three new bins above the driveway, each having a capacity of about 1,000 bus., and having hoppers bottoms. The basement has also been made waterproof, a new boot installed, also some additional machinery. The company has elevators at Elsmore and Piqua, Kan., and at Metz, Mo., with head offices at Iola, Kan.

Chetopa, Kan.—The Karns Grain Products Co., of Oswego, Kan., has bot H. W. Cole's elevator and mill here, which were in operation up to about a year ago when foreclosure proceedings were instituted by the Riverview State Bank of Kansas City, Kan. The building, which is brick and tile, was built by Mr. Cole in 1921. The Karns Co. will operate the plant in connection with its Oswego business. Meriton Karns will be local manager.

Mt. Hope, Kan.—We expect to build a new elevator this spring of about 20,000-bus. capacity. Our present elevator of 16,000-bus. capacity will be used for coarse grain and the new elevator for wheat. Our present elevator is equipped with too slow-handling machinery to handle wheat during the rush season, as the use of the combine has greatly increased the amount of grain handled during harvest. We also handle warehouse grain, which requires more storage space.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., G. C. Hattan, mgr.

KENTUCKY

Calhoun, Ky.—Mr. Bryant has installed a new mill for grinding, crushing and shelling corn.

South Carrollton, Ky.—A part of the roofing was torn off on the south end of the mill of James F. Wolcott on Jan. 8.

Owensboro, Ky.—Joseph S. Gardiner, 66, sales mgr. of the Rapier Sugar Feed Co. of this city, died on Jan. 14. He helped to found this business. He is survived by the widow, one son and seven daughters.—W. B. C.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Applicants for membership in the Chamber of Commerce include Irving Blaustein.

Cumberland, Md.—The Board of directors of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has voted to expel the Deal Bros. Milling Co., of this city, for refusing to arbitrate a trade dispute with the J. E. Wells Co., of Sidney, O.

Baltimore, Md.—Lewis Blaustein, proprietor of the General Flour Co., of this city and New York City, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, died at his home here, on Jan. 18, at the age of 47 years. A widow, two sons and two daughters survive him. His sons will continue the business.

Baltimore, Md.—The following directors were elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 27, there being no opposition: Eugene Blackford, Henry M. Warfield, Gustav Herzer, Jr., J. A. Manger, Thomas G. Hope. There are ten hold-over directors. A few days later the board of directors elected the following officers: Eugene Blackford, pres.; J. M. Dennis, vice-pres.; James B. Hessong, sec'y; Edward Bittrick, assistant sec'y. Executive com'te: William H. S. Hayward, chairman; Edward Netre, Leslie Lewis, J. A. Manger, Gustav Herzer, Jr. Mr. Blackford also served as pres. of the Chamber in 1914.

MICHIGAN

Perrinton, Mich.—The Perrinton Elvtr. Co. recently gave a banquet to the stock feeders of this community, at which 20 were present. I. J. Lieter is manager of the elevator.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Millers State Ass'n held its annual meeting here during the last week of January and it was well attended. The banquet was held at the Old Hotel on Jan. 29.

Millington, Mich.—The Millington Milling Co., which has had more or less continuous trouble with its engine and steam boiler power system, recently installed a 75-h.p. electric motor in its plant, which includes an elevator.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Flour Mills had a fire scare on one of the last days of January, when a common, two-inch screw, supposed to have been in the wheat, was drawn between the steel rolls, creating enough friction to produce fire. By the prompt use of a fire extinguisher, what might have proved a serious fire was averted. No damage was done.

Collins, Mich.—The Croel Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point burned Jan. 21; estimated loss on elevator, \$7,000, and on contents \$5,000; partly insured. The elevator was owned by C. A. Croel, of Pottsville, who also operates elevators at Pottsville and at Springport, Mich., and was managed by Irad Struble. At the time of the fire it contained about 400 bus. of wheat, 400 bus. of oats, 100 bus. of beans, and a supply of stock feed. The cause of the fire is said to have been the use of kerosene in starting the fire in the stove in the morning. It is reported that the elevator will be rebuilt.

MINNESOTA

Morton, Minn.—The Morton Feed Co. is installing a corn crusher.

Mapleton, Minn.—I am installing an oat huller in my feed mill.—J. S. Emerson.

Marshall, Minn.—The Cargill Commission Co.'s local office is managed by H. M. McCreery.

Donnelly, Minn.—J. M. Root is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Donnelly.—L. F. Hodgson.

Wilmont, Minn.—E. A. Brown's elevator was damaged by fire recently, which started in the office adjoining the elevator.

Wilmont, Minn.—The E. A. Brown Co. has recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Revere, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans wrecking both of its elevators at this point and erecting a 40,000-bu. up-to-date house.

Newfolden, Minn.—The Hanson-Barzen Milling Co.'s house here will be wrecked during next summer.—Farmers Merc. Elvtr. Co.

Westbrook, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a 15-ton scale, an air lift and a 6-h. p. gasoline engine for auxiliary power to be used in case of emergency.

Dundee, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has done nothing yet towards rebuilding its elevator that burned here last August.

Ruthon, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting an addition to house the new electric grinding mill to be installed for feed grinding.

Echo, Minn.—Oscar Hogsven has been appointed manager by the Farmers Warehouse Co., succeeding Lewis Fiene, who resigned recently on account of poor health.

Hayfield, Minn.—V. F. Sunwall has leased his elevator to the Harland Flour & Food Co., of Minneapolis, for three years and he himself will be resident manager. The company will carry a line of stock feeds, dairy rations and hog feeds.

Luverne, Minn.—Martin Ryan, who operated a grain elevator here for years, selling out in 1906, retiring and moving to Sioux Falls, S. D., died at his home in that city, on Jan. 16, at the age of 80 years. He is survived by a son and four daughters.

Caledonia, Minn.—The Harland Flour & Feed Co., of Minneapolis, has bot Theodore and Peter W. Schiltz's elevator business and has rented the elevator building. Some improvements will be made, a feed mixer installed and a feed mill opened soon. T. J. Schiltz will be manager.

Clarissa, Minn.—The old National Grain Elvtr. that has occupied a site on the Great Northern right-of-way for more than 30 years was recently bot by John Lund for \$500, including all machinery and equipment. Mr. Lund is wrecking the building for the material that is in it.

DeGraff, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, together with 18,000 bus. of grain and about 90 tons of coal, burned early in the morning of Jan. 15; loss estimated at \$35,000; partly insured. Flames were discovered shooting out of the top of the elevator at 2 o'clock a. m. The burning of this house leaves DeGraff with two elevators where once there were six, three having been destroyed within the past four years.

Kinbrae, Minn.—J. W. Kroske, who operates two elevators here under the name of the Kinbrae Grain Co., recently saw some smoke coming from the cupola of one of his elevators, investigated it quickly and found that there was a short circuit in the motor, which he and several others immediately lowered to the ground, by ropes, thru a window in the top of the house, thus preventing what might have been a serious fire.

Truman, Minn.—The Truman Flour & Feed Co., of which I am proprietor and manager, has just resumed business after being shut down for nearly two months, during which time the warehouse has been remodeled, a Fairbanks Scale, a Strong-Scott Automatic Dump and a 28-inch, two 30-h.p. motors, Diamond Huller Attrition Mill installed. A batch mixer and a corn cracker will be installed early this spring. The warehouse is 20x80 feet, all metal, which makes it rat and mouse proof. The driveway is 10x40 feet, all enclosed, and the office is 10x20 feet. The new lay-out is a very nice one and will cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000 when completed. Gold Medal and Eagle Roller Mill flour and feeds are handled, besides crystal salt and tannage and meat scraps. Business is conducted on a strictly cash basis. I started in business seven years ago, and every year has shown a good increase. This is the fifth mill I have installed, each being a forced change to handle the increased business. At present am employing one regular helper and one high-school boy, who assists with the office work after school and on Saturdays.—August D. Baarts, by B. J.

DULUTH LETTER.

The local office of the John Miller Co. is being closed and D. A. Willard, who has been with this company for a number of years, will make California his future home.

Mrs. Julia M. Barnes died Jan. 21 at her home in this city, at the age of 88 years. She was the mother of Arthur P. and Julius H. Barnes, grain men of Duluth. Her husband, who was a Civil War veteran, died in 1890.

The Occident Terminal Co.'s grain storage facilities, which are now 2,500,000 bus., will be about doubled by the construction of 48 concrete tanks at the company's elevator here, at Rice's Point, contract for which has been let to the Barnett & Record Co. Work is to start soon. W. L. Brisley is the company's manager.

The Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n held its annual election of directors on Jan. 11 with the following result: W. J. McCabe, O. E. Martin, G. H. Spencer, H. S. Newell, B. J. Stockman, G. G. Barnum, J. W. Galvin. Officers chosen were: B. J. Stockman, pres.; G. H. Spencer, vice-pres.; G. F. Foster, sec'y and manager; S. W. Paine, assistant manager.

The Board of Trade held its annual election Jan. 21, which resulted as follows, the officers and directors whose terms expired this year being re-elected: Pres., H. S. Newell; vice-pres., C. C. Blair; directors—W. J. McCabe, H. J. Atwood, W. B. Joyce. Arbitration com'te: W. L. Brisley, M. M. McCabe, E. A. Vivian. Appeals com'te: Thomas Gibson, F. E. Lindahl, T. F. McCarthy, W. I. Stanger, H. A. Starkey.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Corporate membership in the Chamber of Commerce has been granted to the William Dalrymple Co.

The Searle Grain Co. has let the contract for the construction of its new re-inforced concrete elevator (that replaces its Sterling elevator that burned in December) to the Fegles Const. Co.

The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board, at its annual meeting held in this city during the last week of January, elected Paul F. Scheunemann, traffic manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., of this city, and A. E. Dypwick, traffic manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of its grain com'te.

Charles S. Watts, member of the Chamber of Commerce for 40 years, and veteran grain dealer of this city, died at a local hospital on Feb. 3, after an illness of several weeks, at the age of 65 years. At the time of his death he was associated with J. S. Bache & Co., grain dealers of New York City, and was chairman of the membership com'te of the Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

MISSOURI

Rockville, Mo.—Raymond Midkiff, of Springfield, a former resident of this place, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Equity Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Mr. Roberts, who has gone back to his farm.

Hannibal, Mo.—Thru the co-operation of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Palmyra, which has a branch here, and the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce, this city will again have a wheat market, as equipment for the handling of wheat is being installed by the elevator company. Since both the milling companies formerly operating here have gone out of business, there have been no facilities here for handling wheat.

California, Mo.—Herman Crum recently purchased stock in the Gattermeir Milling Co., of this place, and on Jan. 1 became the business manager, having charge of the milling and feed department. For the last three years Mr. Crum has been with the Ralston Purina Co. and previous to that time was with the Gattermeir Co. for four years. His office assistant will be Brooks Gattermeir and Ray Wells will be the latter's assistant in the feed department. The company has just enlarged and remodeled its office and has provided a rest room where visitors are welcome. An office radio will give the market and weather reports. A large mixer is to be installed at once and the company will put home mixed feeds on the market. The bin room is also being increased to allow carrying a larger stock of grains.

St. Joseph, Mo.—At the annual election held Jan. 7, C. L. Scholl was elected pres., and F. A. Wilkins vice-pres. of the Grain Exchange for the 1930 term. A tie vote resulted in the election of directors, and an adjourned ballot on Jan. 8 resulted in the choice of E. M. Loutch, H. C. Gregory, R. E. Wiese, R. N. Boyer, L. A. Laybourn and M. T. Moritz. Carry-over directors were Ashby Woodson, F. J. Watts, C. A. Geiger and R. G. Wheaton. The annual meeting of the Exchange was held Jan. 14, at which time the new officers and directors were installed, and com'te reports for the year 1929 presented to the membership. At a director's meeting, held Jan. 21, Frazer L. Ford was re-elected treas. and N. K. Thomas, sec'y. The 1930 appeals com'te is composed of H. L. Dannen, chairman; A. R. Taylor, W. S. Geiger. The arbitration com'te is made up of G. E. Heald, chairman; J. M. Flynn, F. L. Driver. The Grain Exchange annual statistics booklet was due to be off the press about Feb. 1. It will include photographs of the various St. Joseph grain and milling industries.

Joplin, Mo.—Lloyd Cowgill, pres. and manager of the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co., of this city, died at his home here on Jan. 19, from toxic poisoning, at the age of 49 years. Mr. Cowgill was first associated with his father, H. C. Cowgill, and later with his brother, H. S. Cowgill, in the Cowgill Milling Co. at Carthage, the partnership with his brother being dissolved two years ago when he bot the controlling interest in the Brand-Dunwoody Co. A widow, one son and one daughter survive him. His son and his son-in-law were associated with him in the operation of the plant. Following Mr. Cowgill's death, the stockholders of the Brand-Dunwoody Co. voted to liquidate the business and dispose of the mill property, for which purpose the business has been placed in the hands of the Conqueror Trust Co. as trustee.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

R. A. Jeanneret, the recently elected pres. of the Board of Trade, is reported as having the flu.

The Ralston Purina Co.'s storage in this city is being increased by the erection of a 300,000-bu. elevator. The contract was awarded to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co.

The Kansas City Grain Club elected officers, on Feb. 3, as follows: Pres., R. A. Jeanneret, pres. of the Board of Trade; vice-pres., Edwin C. Messervey, Jr., and sec'y-treas., E. F. Emmons.

Elliott Love recently severed his connection with the Uhlmann Grain Co., but retained his membership in the Board of Trade and will engage in an independent brokerage and merchandising business.

I. M. Herndon is the new sec'y and traffic manager of the Southwestern Millers League, succeeding C. J. Kucera, who has connected with the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., this city, as reported in the Dec. 25 Journal.

Ed C. Hoebel was given a farewell dinner by some of his Board of Trade friends previous to his departure for Florida, where he expects to reside, and was presented with a scroll containing a good-will message and signed by all those present.

The new directors of the Board of Trade, at their first meeting, reappointed W. R. Scott sec'y, transportation commissioner and manager of the securities department; E. D. Bigelow, assistant to the pres.; H. F. Hall, treas.; James Russell, chief sampler; L. P. North, scale inspector. The personnel of the appeals com'te is: J. J. Kraettli, chairman; W. G. Hoover, George H. Davis, F. C. Vincent, L. A. Fuller.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Application for membership in the Merchants Exchange has been filed by Elliott K. Ludington, Jr.

St. Louis, Mo.—New applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange include A. W. Abraham, of East St. Louis.

Discrepancies in the cash accounts of the Merchants Exchange have been discovered during the semi-annual audit and auditors have been employed to go over the books thoroly.

Mrs. August A. Busch, Jr., wife of the vice-pres. and general mgr. of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., who was recovering from an attack of the flu, died of pneumonia, Jan. 27, at the age of 33 years.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—G. F. Sutherland, vice-pres. of the Royal Milling Co., of this city (also elevator operators), and superintendent of milling operations, died Jan. 13, at the age of 57 years. His widow survives him.

Miles City, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co., of Great Falls, Mont., is opening a branch distributing house here with M. L. Millbauer in charge. The company recently leased the Miles City Milling Co.'s property here, as reported previously, and is using same for storage of flour and feed.

Westby, Mont.—The Northland Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned on Jan. 15, fire being discovered at 1:30 a. m., when it was already beyond control. The elevator contained 1,800 bus. of wheat, some flax and a carload of flour. Insurance was carried. The company will rebuild as soon as weather permits.

Stanford, Mont.—Til Hendershot, of Kolin, Mont., has succeeded M. L. Milbauer as manager of the Montana Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. The latter now being manager of the Miles City branch of the Montana Flour Mills Co.

NEBRASKA

Waco, Neb.—The Shannon Grain Co. has put in a new 175-foot cup belt with new cups.

Osmond, Neb.—H. Borgmann will make balanced poultry and pig rations at his recently installed feed mill.

Red Willow (McCook p. o.), Neb.—The Red Willow Equity Exchange has installed a new roller bearing boot.

Spalding, Neb.—The Spalding Elvtr. Co. recently put in a new head pulley and made some other repairs.

Pawnee City, Neb.—J. J. Brown, proprietor, has moved the offices of the Brown Grain Co. to the Hedrick Garage Bldg.

Venango, Neb.—William Woodman has succeeded Mr. Jacobson as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here, effective Jan. 15.

Elkhorn, Neb.—H. A. Nolte, who has been engaged in the grain business here since 1881, died at his home on Jan. 27, at the age of 76 years.

Tangeman (Talmage p. o.), Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Friend, Neb.—The Acme Mills & Elvtr. Co. will shut down the mill for remodeling, after a continuous run of nearly a year. C. B. Gray is superintendent.

Fairbury, Neb.—F. G. Endleman, who has been in the grain brokerage business here and elsewhere for many years, has quit that line and taken up insurance business.

Hastings, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills has leased seven elevators in this vicinity, for an 18-month term, formerly operated by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Smartville (St. Mary p. o.), Neb.—H. A. Stone, manager of the Farmers Union Co.'s elevator here, died very unexpectedly recently, and a former manager is now in charge.

Wilcox, Neb.—It is reported that farmers of this vicinity are raising funds to establish another farmers elevator company to replace the one that went out of business here last year.

Ithaca, Neb.—A. C. Schneider, of Cedar Creek, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator to succeed Elmer Williamson, who resigned in December.

Hastings, Neb.—It is reported that the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., A. E. Hockman, mgr., will do nothing this winter toward construction of a new elevator to replace the house burned last fall.

Gothenburg, Neb.—E. G. West, operator of a grain elevator at this point, died recently. George E. McCarthy, who has been manager of the elevator, will operate it in conjunction with Miss Elizabeth West.

Loup City, Neb.—We bot the interests of the E. G. Taylor Grain Co. at Loup City.—Brown Grain Co., A. L. Brown. [The Taylor Grain Co. formerly operated two elevators here and A. L. Brown was the mgr.]

Lexington, Neb.—G. Kenneth Jacobson, former assistant general manager of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., of this city, has been elected pres. and general manager of the company, succeeding his brother, the late John E. Jacobson. Mrs. Annette M. Jacobson, widow of the late pres., was elected to the board of directors.

Tamora, Neb.—The loss sustained by the Crittenden Grain Co. when its elevator burned, as reported in the last number of the Journal, was estimated at \$16,000; partly insured. Charles Gemblar, manager, had just completed loading three cars of grain when the electric motor began to give trouble. Investigation showed that the blaze had already started in the cupola where the motor was located. Approximately 6,000 bus. of wheat, corn and oats were in the elevator, some of which was salvaged. The Crittenden Grain Co. also owns what is known locally as the east elevator here, which has been idle for a number of years, but immediately after the fire a force of men was put to work getting it in shape to operate, and the chances are the burned structure will not be rebuilt.

Kearney, Neb.—Emil F. Johnson, with the Kearney Grain Co., died on Jan. 11 at a hospital in this city.

OMAHA LETTER.

Members of the Grain Club on Jan. 24 voted unanimously to recommend the establishment of an Omaha stock exchange at the next meeting of the directors of the Grain Exchange.

At a meeting of the Nebraska Millers Ass'n, held in this city, Jan. 23, the following officers were elected: Pres., Francis M. Ross; vice-pres., Burdette Boies, and J. N. Campbell, sec'y-treas.

Amos Pruitt, a mill worker employed at the Raven-Honey Dew Feed Mills in East Omaha, was killed recently when his clothes caught in the machinery of a mill hopper as he was inspecting it. In trying to pull his clothes out, his arms were drawn into the hopper and badly mangled. His body was found when the machinery suddenly stopped and an investigation was made.

We take pleasure in advising you that a number of the large feed companies of Council Bluffs and Omaha have consolidated. The consolidation brings in the following concerns: Raven Mfg. Co., Council Bluffs, Ia.; Honey Dew Mills, Omaha; Delicious Products Co., Council Bluffs; Western States Farmers Exchange, Omaha; Union Feed & Milling Co., Omaha; New Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha; Raven Mineral Mfg. Co., Council Bluffs. As a result of consolidating these several companies, we feel that we will be in a position to supply the consumer at much less cost as a result of less overhead, etc. It seems to be the general trend all over the country, that the larger concerns are consolidating for the purpose of cutting down the overhead. We realize just what this means in the way of meeting competition. We will state, however, that each trade name and each feed will be manufactured as it formerly was, and will be supplied to the respective customers in the usual way. Traveling salesmen, of course, will be interested to know that they are going to stay on the job and posts where they have been stationed heretofore. To this end, we might add, that a good many of the boys that are representing the said companies are residents of both Omaha and Council Bluffs. The main office will be maintained at the Honey Dew Mills, 22nd and H St., East Omaha, Neb. The Council Bluffs factory will also be kept intact at the Raven Mfg. Co. for the supply of feeds from that address. The others will all come under the two roofs of the Honey Dew Mills and the Raven Mfg. Co. The new company's name, however, as soon as it can be incorporated will be the Raven-Honey Dew Mills, Inc.—Fred W. Simpson, Honey Dew Mills.

NEW ENGLAND

Lowell, Mass.—James Palm & Son, grain dealers of this city, are reported out of business.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Wheeler & Co., grain dealers, recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Gerryville, Conn.—Dwight C. Gillette, who operated a grain business here, died in Colchester, Conn., on Jan. 26, after an illness of several weeks, at the age of 80 years.

Fitchburg, Mass.—The Rollstone Grain Corp. of Fitchburg, incorporated; capital stock, \$95,000; Clarence R. Bachelder is pres. and George G. Oulton treas.; to sell, store, warehouse and deal in grain, feeds, cereals and by-products; a new corporation formed to take over the business of Clarence R. Bachelder at Gardner, Mass., under the name of the Rollstone Grain Co.

Springfield, Mass.—John D. Zink, general manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, headquarters of which are in this city, has resigned to join a paper company and has been succeeded by Quentin Reynolds. The exchange has its own office building here, also a \$1,000,000 feed mill, and buys feed, fertilizer and seed for 30,000 farmers in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

BOSTON LETTER.

Boston, Mass.—L. W. DePass denies the report that he had resigned from the secretaryship of the Grain & Flour Exchange.

Application for associate membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange has been made by H. F. Schell, of John W. Eshelman & Son, feed manufacturers of Lancaster, Pa.

At the annual meeting of the Grain & Flour Exchange, held on Feb. 4, Henry P. Smith was elected pres.; Paul T. Rothwell, first vice-pres.; directors for three years: Robert C. Bacon, Henry W. Chandler, H. L. Hammond, Harold E. Mellon.

Boston, Mass.—Merrill & Mayo, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares of no par value; to manufacture and deal in flour, grain, hay and feeds of all kinds; pres. and treas., Monroe J. Lorimer; clerk, Linus C. Cogan; principal offices in Boston and in Waterville, Me.

Boston, Mass.—Charles M. Cox, head of the feed business of the C. M. Cox Co., has on exhibition at the art gallery of the Boston City Club, with others by members of the Business Men's Art Club of Boston, a painting bearing the title of "Mountain," a beautiful autumn study, beautifully executed. Mr. Cox is said to be an artist of some repute.

NEW MEXICO

Artesia, N. M.—The Alfalfa Milling Co.'s plant here burned on Jan. 20; loss, \$10,000.—J. B. D.

Elida, N. M.—J. R. Morris, a former rancher, has bot the Acker & Cook's feed mill here and has also leased their feed store.

NEW YORK

Orleans, N. Y.—Bill Bros.' mill at this point burned on Jan. 22; loss, \$10,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—Newman Bros. Grain Co.'s office in this city was entered by thieves, who took \$66, on Jan. 20.

New York, N. Y.—Archibald Montgomery, Jr., an active and prominent member of the Produce Exchange ten years ago, died about the middle of January, survived by a widow and two sons.

Colden, N. Y.—The big feed mill of the J. H. Milling Co. here, which is on the site of a new road, will be moved by the county, according to an agreement with the owners, and will be rebuilt on another site.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its mid-winter conference in this city, at the Onondaga Hotel, Jan. 17. The business session opened at 10 o'clock a. m., followed by a luncheon at noon, after which an address was given by Prof. F. B. Morrison on "Recent Developments in Animal Nutrition."

Lockport, N. Y.—While the name of our company was shortened from Federal Mill & Elvtr. Co., Inc., to Federal Mill, Inc., there has been no change whatever in the personnel of our company. Our officers are as follows: Fred J. Lingham, pres.; C. A. Lingham, vice-pres.; Chas. F. Lingham, treas.; E. F. Flinchbaugh, sec'y. Our mill superintendent is Orville Lockwood. During 1929 we built an addition to our warehouse and a separate building for the handling of sacks. We have no plans for further building during the current year.—Fred J. Lingham, pres.

BUFFALO LETTER.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Maritime Milling Co. expects to operate its new addition for its dairy feed and scratch feed departments this month.

William E. Maloney, traffic manager of the Corn Exchange, was recently elected sec'y of the Niagara Frontier Industrial Traffic League.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Ralston Purina Co. is erecting a 450,000-bu. addition to its elevator here, the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. having the contract.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Albert Voss recently became associated with the Lewis Grain Corp. He was formerly with the McConnell Grain Corp., and previous to that was with the Armour Grain Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

Dunn Center, N. D.—We have recently equipped our elevator with a new disc cleaner. We handle flour, feed, coal and seeds.—Occident Elvtr. Co., Carl Sward, mgr.

Fargo, N. D.—Fred H. Loomis, owner of the Loomis Laboratories of Grand Forks, will open a branch laboratory here in the spring. Last year Mr. Loomis established a branch at Minot, which will be continued.

Williston, N. D.—The Williston Mill burned at 2:30 a. m. Feb. 6, also a garage nearby; total loss, \$100,000; insurance, about one-fourth. The mill contained a large quantity of flour and feed and about 15,000 bus. of wheat.

Fullerton, N. D.—E. B. Knutson, manager of the Baldwin Corp. Elvtr., died from the effects of an operation at Rochester, Minn., for tumor on the brain, in November. I was called upon to run the elevator during Mr. Knutson's sickness and have now succeeded him as manager. I am an experienced grain man, having acted at various times as manager of old line and farmers elevators for 12 years.—W. H. Hazzard.

OHIO

Elida, O.—Floyd B. Griffin has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Millersburg, O.—The Killbuck Elvtr. Co. has installed a hammer mill and other feed equipment.

Anderson Sta. (Chillicothe p. o.), O.—The Anderson Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Overhead Dump.

Wapakoneta, O.—The Wapakoneta Farmers Exchange recently added a Sidney Roller Bearing Corn Sheller to its equipment.

Paulding, O.—C. C. Goble, formerly with the Paulding Equity Co., has been appointed manager of the Edgerton Grain & Coal Co., at Edgerton, Ind.

Wayne, O.—L. O. Forsythe, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned, and until a new manager can be appointed the pres. of the board is in charge of the elevator.

Bryan, O.—C. J. Charles has bot Poast & Dawson's grinding mill, hay barns, hay, grain and feed business here. Mr. Poast will continue for the present with his coal business and buying hay and grain.

Leetonia, O.—Louis Hedl & Son, of Lisbon, have purchased the Godfred Flour & Feed Mill here and will operate it under the name of the Leetonia Milling Co. Louis Hedl has been employed at the Smith flour and feed mill at Lisbon.

Cincinnati, O.—The new arbitration com'te of the Board of Trade is composed of H. Lee Early, chairman; Fred J. Dorsel, and George Keller. The grain inspection com'te is as follows: Dan B. Granger, chairman; A. Bender, F. F. Collins, A. L. Hess (alternate), and E. F. Voss (alternate).

Mt. Pleasant, O.—The Mt. Pleasant Mill burned early in the morning of Jan. 13. It was operated by John Moore, son of James Moore, who built it 60 years ago. It was one of the few mills that used the stone grinding process for buckwheat and corn meal. A short circuit is believed to have caused the fire.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Grain & Milling Co., has rebuilt its plant that burned last July and is now receiving grain. The new bins are of fireproof construction. Shelling machinery is being installed, also other up-to-date machinery. J. D. Hurlbut, active head of this company, is back on the job again, having recovered from his recent illness. Paul Barnes is the grain buyer.

Cleveland, O.—The Cleveland Grain Co., whose elevator burned recently, as reported in the last number of the Journal, has no definite plans as yet. The company had an agreement with the county (which had taken over the building only the day before the fire as part of the right-of-way for a new viaduct) by which it retained the use of the building until June 1. The building is an almost total loss.

Toledo, O.—Ashton P. Stone, general manager of the Churchill Grain & Seed Co., has been elected a member of the Produce Exchange. He is the youngest member of that organization, being only 29 years of age.

Toledo, O.—Federal Feeder Service, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000,000; incorporators: H. W. Nieman, Frank L. Myers and Charles Kortier; organized to take over the business of the Frank L. Myers Co., which has plants at Morenci, Mich., and at South Bend, Ind. A plant will be erected at this city, contract for which will be let soon. It is reported that a large grain feed company of Cincinnati may also join in the merger. Mr. Kortier, who has operated grain elevators in northern Ohio for 25 years, will be vice-pres. and general manager.

OKLAHOMA

Coyle, Okla.—James Byrne recently installed a feed grinder.

Mountain View, Okla.—The office and warehouse of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n burned Jan. 17.

Stillwater, Okla.—The Shannon Grain & Seed Co. recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Yukon, Okla.—Frank Kroutil, Sr., father of John F. Kroutil, pres. of the Yukon Mill & Elvtr. Co., died on Jan. 30, at the age of 90 years. He is survived by his widow and five children.

Covington, Okla.—A. H. Clausing, who bot the Boepple Grain Co.'s elevator at this point last April, has built on a new warehouse addition and has installed a hammer mill for grinding feed.

Carnegie, Okla.—The Chickasha Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant burned on Jan. 25 at 11 p. m.; loss, \$11,000. Several cars of wheat on the siding were saved. The elevator contained about 7,000 bus. of grain.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n will meet in this city during the latter part of May in annual convention, in conjunction with the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board. The Oklahoma Millers Ass'n will meet here at the same time.

Burlington, Okla.—A. Dean, reported as being grain buyer for a firm here, shot and killed himself in a rooming house in Enid recently, leaving a note to the effect that he had had financial difficulties and was tired of life. He was 63 years of age. His note said that his wife and family lived at Guthrie, Okla.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. has let the contract for its new 1,000,000-bu. terminal elevator here to the Jones Hettelsater Const. Co., construction to start at once and completion to be by June 20. The headhouse will be constructed for 4,000,000 bus., to take care of future expansion.

Enid, Okla.—Repairing of the damages to the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s large elevator here, caused by a dust explosion on Jan. 1, as reported in the Jan. 8 Journal, have been about completed by the Jones Hettelsater Co. The capacity of the elevator is 2,500,000 bus. and the damages amounted to about \$10,000.

Welch, Okla.—The John Schenk, Jr., Grain Co. has again assumed the management of the elevator and business here, E. R. Russel, Jr., returning to Bluejacket to take charge of his feed, milling, grain and hay business there. Mr. Schenk retired from the business a number of months ago on account of his health, which is now sufficiently improved for him to resume it again. During his absence Mr. Russell took charge of the business and operated it in connection with his own business at Bluejacket.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Two of the seven Garrison Milling Co.'s buildings were burned Jan. 23; loss, about \$15,000; covered by insurance. The sweet feed mixing building was discovered to be on fire at 4 o'clock in the morning and it collapsed shortly afterward. A hay barn also burned, from exposure. Two fireproof buildings flanked the burning building and prevented the spread of the fire to the other buildings. Machinery and about \$2,000 in grain were in the two-story corrugated iron building that burned. Rebuilding will begin as soon as weather permits. The mill will not be hampered in its production except in that of the sweet feeds.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Conway, Wash.—The warehouse of the Gould Feed Co. burned on Jan. 18.

Seattle, Wash.—The Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n recently finished a new molasses dairy feed plant at this city.

Portland, Ore.—The Terminal Flour Mills, of this city, will erect a \$10,000 warehouse on municipal terminal property adjoining the mill.

Portland, Ore.—C. C. Cate & Co. is a new company that will do a general grain and feed business in this city, Frank Ford, formerly with the Sunset Mills, being associated with Mr. Cate.

Arco, Ida.—The Arco alfalfa mill will open for business this month. J. W. Clendenin will be in charge again this year and he is getting machinery in shape for immediate operation of the mill.—I. M. D.

Rupert, Ida.—The Wollford Mill & Elvtr. Co. and the Rupert Storage Co., both of this city, have consolidated and will do business as Culley-Wollford, Inc., under one management but each plant to operate independently.

Portland, Ore.—E. W. Wright, for many years owner of the Portland Merchants Exchange, also well known marine and newspaper man, died at his home in this city Jan. 26. He is survived by his widow and one son.

Seattle, Wash.—The recent election of the Merchants Exchange resulted as follows: Pres., R. M. Semmes; vice-pres., A. A. Ryer; sec'y-treas., H. P. Chapman; manager, R. M. Pinneo. Directors for 1930 are: H. P. Chapman, A. A. Ryer and Semmes, re-elected; H. A. Shook, Harry B. Wyld, Gordon T. Shaw and six hold over directors, George R. Cary, J. A. Pease, T. R. Perry, C. B. Warren, S. Yamanaka and S. C. Armstrong. The personnel of the exchange has increased 35% during the past year.

PENNSYLVANIA

Irvona, Pa.—Andrew Kitko, of Madera, Pa., is erecting a five-story flour and feed mill here, to be 100x100 feet.

Fredericktown, Pa.—The Crockett Grain Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, early in the morning of Jan. 6, to the extent of about \$50,000.

Mercer, Pa.—The Mercer Milling Co., flour and feed, is bankrupt; assets are given as \$3,100 and liabilities as \$2,900. Joseph H. Broscoc, of Sharon, is handling its affairs.

Coudersport, Pa.—E. P. Huntington and G. C. Hauher have leased the Eulalia Milling Co. plant to the G. F. L. Service, who took possession Jan. 2. The manager is Harlo P. Beals, of Cooperstown, N. Y.

Newville, Pa.—William A. Nickles & Son have turned over their places of business [feed and grain] to the Cumberland Valley Co-op. Ass'n both at Shippensburg and Newville.—George P. Kann, mgr. at Newville.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Commercial Exchange held its annual election on Jan. 28, with the following result: Pres. Louis G. Graff; vice-pres., Philip R. Markley; treas., Walter K. Woolman. Directors for two years: C. Herbert Bell, Harry J. Haas, David McMullin, Jr., W. H. Robertson, William B. Stites, Stewart Unkles.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Commercial Exchange, thru its board of directors, at a meeting held Jan. 30, created the position of managing director and appointed John H. Frazier, chief grain inspector for several years, to the position. Subject to the general supervision of the officers and directors, Mr. Frazier will have charge of all the activities of the Exchange.

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. W. Craig, former manager and partner in the Atlantic Seaboard Flour Mills Co., of this city, has left that firm and joined the staff of Munds & Winslow, of this city, and New York City, and will have charge of the grain department. C. Herbert Bell, a partner in the Atlantic Seaboard Flour Mills Co., will conduct the business of that company under the same name as heretofore.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Parkston, S. D.—Henry Rempfer & Son contemplate building new coal sheds at their elevator this spring.

Dahlberg (Veblen p. o.), S. D.—The Dahlberg Elvtr. was damaged by fire late in January, the office and one side of the elevator being burned.

We Finance

grain and grain products stored in your own elevators and mills. Reasonable rates—Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE COMPANY

East 15th & Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

Cresbard, S. D.—W. H. and George Boekelheide's elevator, operated as the Cresbard Grain Co., was slightly damaged by fire recently, reported as caused by overheated stove pipe.

Colman, S. D.—We are installing a cleaner to clean our flax and sweet clover seed. Are planning on putting another leg in the elevator and installing a cleaner next summer.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., J. M. Oyan, mgr.

Pierre, S. D.—Frank M. Rood and George W. Spargur, who for the last 10 years have been partners in the firm of Rood & Spargur, have dissolved partnership and hereafter the elevator, grain, feed and coal business will be owned and operated by Mr. Rood and the hardware and machinery business by Mr. Spargur.

Viborg, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point was broken into by thieves, who drilled several holes in the safe and left the broken drill in one of them. Manager Frank Christiansen had difficulty the next morning in opening the safe as one of the holes had been drilled into the combination.

SOUTHEAST

Paeonian Springs, Va.—The Loudoun County Milling Co.'s elevator here burned recently.

Roanoke, Va.—The flour milling plant of the Roanoke City Mills, Inc., which includes a 150,000-bu. grain elevator, was slightly damaged by fire, reported as originating in the headhouse dust collectors, on Jan. 18.

Greenwood, Miss.—The Indianola Mill Co.'s cottonseed crushing plant burned recently; loss, estimated at \$400,000, including \$150,000 on the building and \$250,000 on the stock of seed; partly insured. The plant will be rebuilt.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—The new board of directors of the Merchants Exchange has re-elected James B. McGinnis as sec'y and made Charles B. Stout, vice-pres., chairman of the finance committee.

Columbia, Tenn.—The Columbia Mill & Elvtr. Co. is broadcasting a 30-minute radio program over station WLAC, Nashville, every Tuesday from 9 to 9:30 a. m., to acquaint the world with its products.

Memphis, Tenn.—Thomas B. Greer, a member of the Gardner-Greer Grain Co., of this city, who has been ill for several months at his home here, has been taken to a hospital and at last reports was resting well.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee Cereal Co., which has been operating at Birmingham, Ala., has decided to establish a plant at this city, representing an investment of about \$75,000, construction to start March 1. The plant will be located at the Franklin turnpike and the Tennessee Central R. R.

Nashville, Tenn.—Walter Liggett, junior member of C. L. Liggett & Son, grain dealers of this city, who secured a change of venue from the Davidson County courts to the Hamilton County courts, as reported in the Dec. 25 Journal, and who is on trial for the murder of T. M. Cunningham about two years ago, has been convicted of voluntary manslaughter and given a term of two to five years in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial has been entered and Liggett released on bond.

Union City, Tenn.—The Nailing Mill & Feed Co.'s plant was damaged by fire which was discovered at 7 o'clock p. m., on Jan. 18, by a passerby; loss about \$5,000; no insurance. The fire was confined to the office and front part of the building, the main damage being done to the stock of paint, hardware and harness and office equipment and scales, and was thought to have been caused by a defective flue in the office. There was no interruption in business and work was started at once repairing the damaged parts.

TEXAS

Grandview, Tex.—J. F. Edwards has bot a small feed mill and mixer.

Krum, Tex.—We are installing a sweet feed plant.—R. L. Cole & Co., grain.

Blue Ridge, Tex.—Thomas D. Harlan has installed a feed grinder and pulverizer.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Universal Mills' new plant here, Fred Honea, manager, is now in operation.

Grand Prairie, Tex.—Wesley B. Young recently bot a feed mixer.

Bishop, Tex.—John A. Wuensche is installing the machinery in his new feed mill, which he expects to operate this month.

Perryton, Tex.—I have just completed my new 25,000-bu. elevator here at Perryton which I am very proud of.—J. M. North, J. M. North Grain Co.

Farmersville, Tex.—John B. Honaker, of the Honaker Grain & Coal Co. and who has also been running a public hatchery, has bot a Gruendler sweet feed outfit.

Gruhlkey (Adrian p. o.), Tex.—Carter Bros., of Plainview, Tex., have bot Lester Stone's elevator at this point. Mr. Stone still owns elevators at Vega and at Adrian.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—L. Piott resigned his position with the Ft. Worth Elvtr. Co. to become superintendent of the Dodge City Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s new 500,000-bu. elevator, at Dodge City, Kan.

Marshall, Tex.—The Marshall Mill & Elvtr. Co., who last fall installed a hammer mill driven by a 75-h.p. motor, has its new plant in good running order and is putting out sweet feeds now.

Darrouzett, Tex.—The Darrouzett Co-op. Ass'n contemplates wrecking its old elevator and replacing it with an up-to-date, fast-handling house of 50,000-bus. capacity in time for the next harvest.

Galveston, Tex.—W. T. Freeman, former grain inspector for the Board of Trade of this city, later inspector at Texas City, died at his home in the latter city late in January, from a heart attack, at the age of 67 years.

Lubbock, Tex.—Work will soon start on a 650,000-bu. addition to the Perry Burrus Elvtrs. here, giving the company a total capacity at this point of 1,250,000 bus. The new structure will be completed in time for the 1930 crop.

Dallas, Tex.—The Sherman-Magnolia Seed Co. is now occupying a large new addition to its plant here, which now occupies a block of ground. In addition to carrying a large stock of grain and seeds, the company is now grinding poultry feed.

Dallas, Tex.—Charles H. Newman, general manager of the Texas Star Flour Mills, Galveston, will come to this city, about May 1, as executive vice-pres. of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., which is the holding company for the Burrus group of mills in Texas and Oklahoma. Mr. Newman will maintain his offices in the company's office building adjoining the Perry Burrus Elvtrs here.

Amarillo, Tex.—Ways and means of bringing a mixed feed mill to this city are being considered, and it has been suggested that an attempt be made to influence General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis, to select Amarillo as the location for a large feed mill, it being reported that General Mills is considering this city and Oklahoma City as possible locations for a plant within the near future.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Since my last report I am glad to advise that the Romero Coal & Lumber Co., of Romero, Tex., has been admitted to membership in our ass'n. The membership of Howell, Inc., of Alpine, Tex., has been transferred to the Howell Brokerage Co., Alpine. If any one knows of any desirable persons or firms who are not members of our ass'n, please advise me, and let's see if we can't secure their membership.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Temple, Tex.—During the past fall we purchased the large warehouse and properties formerly owned by the A. B. Crouch Grain Co., of this city. This property is located on the Katy and is approximately 120x400 feet, with a private track approximately 800 feet long. We installed on the property this fall a new corn sheller with the capacity of shelling about 2,500 bus. of ear corn per day (24 hours). We built within the warehouse three small storage bins for the purpose of handling shelled corn from the sheller as well as equipping them to handle any other kind of bulk grain. The capacity of these bins is only about 5,000 bus. Our loading facilities of bulk corn are excellent with capacity to adequately take care of two shellers. We consider that we have one of the best equipped shelling plants in Texas, with unlimited room for further installations. Our plans for this year include the building of a hay warehouse and the probable installation of a larger machine for the preparing of Texas red oats for seed.—Wendland Grain Co., P. E. Wendland.

Galveston, Tex.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Galveston Wharf Co., H. F. Johnson was made superintendent of elevators.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah—Marshal Crabb, formerly at the Sacramento office of the Sperry Flour Co., is now assistant to H. P. Iverson, manager of the Ogden plants, and office manager to succeed H. N. Huish, who is now in the company's executive offices at San Francisco.

WISCONSIN

Nichols, Wis.—The Nichols Farmers Milling Co. has been dissolved.

Lena, Wis.—I expect to put in a new one-ton feed mixer soon.—J. N. Bassett.

Osceola, Wis.—R. M. Corey has improved his feed mill by the addition of more mixing equipment.

Neva, Wis.—Norbert D. Schleis has completed a new feed mill here, a one-story, metal covered building, 24 x 60 feet.

Pepin, Wis.—Fred Bollum, formerly of Maiden Rock, Wis., has been appointed manager of R. E. Jones' elevator here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce are Oscar P. Schnetzky, of Princeton, Wis., and Erich A. Engler.

Stockbridge, Wis.—William Janty has leased the feed mill formerly operated by the Kissinger Bros. here and has started to operate it.

Ellsworth, Wis.—John Lowe has succeeded Roy Junkman as manager of the H. O. Junkman Estate elevator, Mr. Junkman having resigned.

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Uhlmann Grain Co.

Domestic, Export, Futures, Consignments

J. S. Bache & Co.

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Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Kimbell Milling Co.

Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.

Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Frederick, Wis.—M. E. O'Donnell has bot L. E. McKenzie's feed mill here and has sold his interests in the Lindstrom Mill Co., at Lindstrom, Minn., to Arthur W. Barrett.

Clinton, Wis.—Johnson & DeLong started in the wholesale feed business here the first of the year. The firm will continue to carry on its retail business both here and at Avalon.

Elkhorn, Wis.—The Home Lumber & Fuel Co. now has its new feed plant in operation. A hammer mill driven by a 75-h. p. motor and an electric truck dump are included in the equipment.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Max Hottel, retired grain dealer, who formerly specialized in brewers' dried grains and malt sprouts, died at his home here, on Jan. 17, at the age of 73 years. He retired in 1918, at which time he sold his membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Superior, Wis.—John Nikefor, employed at the Globe Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, was drawn into the chute, after he had been lowered into the pit, from which 2,000 bus. of grain were being drawn, to release grain in a vent at the bottom, and suffocated before he could be extricated. He had removed the rope by which he had been lowered into the pit.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The committee to promote a stock exchange has been augmented by the appointment of three members, making a committee of nine. New members named are: J. Victor Loewi, Rudolf Engemann and Edward LaBudde. Other members of the com'te are: W. A. Hottensen, H. M. Stratton, Walter Kasten, J. H. Puelicher, A. L. Johnstone and H. A. Plumb, sec'y, Chamber of Commerce.

Improved Soft Winter Wheats for the Ohio Valley.

BY EDGAR H. EVANS,

Before the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The history of wheat crop improvement in Indiana easily divides itself into four parts. The first began nearly forty years ago when the Agricultural Experiment Station of Purdue University commenced a series of tests, experimentation and reports, to determine what of the then generally used varieties of wheat were the best; what would give the best yield; what would withstand winter killing the best.

It amassed a considerable amount of information, but to a large extent it lay in their pigeon-holes without doing good to the general community. A committee appointed by the Indiana Millers Ass'n, approached Dr. Christie, who had lately come to the University, in an effort to secure his help, and that of his staff, to impart the information in these pigeon-holes to farmers, grain dealers and millers of the state.

Quite a bit of literature was published on methods of wheat growing and wheat varieties. A grain train was also inaugurated on the Pennsylvania and Big Four Systems, the speakers for which were furnished by the Agricultural Experiment Station. This excited a great deal of interest among the farmers.

Then came the War. The State Council for Defense was desirous of mobilizing all the agencies possible in defense of the country. A campaign was organized for more and better wheat. They, of course, went to the same sources that had been working upon this problem and millers, grain dealers and Purdue University officials were enlisted in the campaign.

The third period is a different sort. On the plea of many of the smaller millers that there was need for a wheat to correspond with spring wheat, the Department of Agronomy undertook to develop a variety by crossing the soft wheat with Russian hard wheat. The result was Michikoff, which seemed to be very promising. It seemed to furnish the variety of wheat to give the results that the small miller wanted for his local business. In working out that problem, they also felt that it was desirable to develop a wheat that had greater winter-resisting qualities, and Purkoff was the result of crossing with the Russian. That seemed promising, but it was not long before it was seen that these wheats were very disappointing. They differed materially in different soils. They developed qualities that made them neither spring, nor soft; they became mostly mongrel, and consequently, being neither hard nor soft, neither spring nor winter, they were sorely at a discount. They were no good for one purpose, and spoiled for others. That was not only realized by the millers, who found it first, but it was realized by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

This Committee on Crop Improvement, when the Millers Ass'n went out of existence, was taken over by the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

At a meeting last August Professor Weinko of Purdue University stated that the station had reduced the number of varieties which were recommended, to five, namely, Michigan, Amber, Trumble, Fultz, Rudy and Gladden.

The approval of the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n system of certifying seed wheat and of recommending also reasonably pure varieties of uncertified wheat was highly endorsed. After several preliminary meetings something over a year ago, attended by agricultural experiment station speakers, and a few millers from the three states of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, a large meeting of these elements, plus representatives from farm organizations and railroad men and trade journals, was invited at the instance of Harold Anderson of the National Milling Co., to meet at Toledo. At this meeting was organized the Tri-State Soft Wheat Millers' Ass'n, financed by a group of millers.

The purpose of this organization is, first, to standardize varieties of soft wheat that is suitable to each state. There may be certain parts of one state that should have a different variety than certain parts of the same state. Maybe some states should have a different variety from other states, and it was a problem to develop from all the resources at our command these varieties, but particularly to reduce the number from something like, I think it was a hundred different varieties in use in the past few years, down to something like two or three for each state.

The next problem was to get these standard

varieties grown by the farmers, and to prevent unstandardized varieties from being generally released.

The third phase is that of research, which is provided for by scholarships at the Experiment Station, provided by the National Milling Co. to work out improved varieties of wheat that are already in use, and to develop others if need arises.

In working out the problem, the millers and the grain dealers have a particular function. First, they are asked to put up informative posters at the mills or elevators, which will give descriptions of the varieties of wheat that are recommended, not more than two at any one place; also having the endorsement of the research heads of the State Agricultural Schools, and to secure information in regard to the location of seed wheat, so that farmers desiring to plant the standard varieties might be able to secure them readily.

Then their function was to get the farmers to sow such wheat, and to exchange the standard varieties of wheat for other kinds, bushel for bushel, without charge.

To develop in the farmers' minds, as well as in some of the grain dealers' minds, the difference in value between good and poor [Concluded on page 195.]

Sixteen Years Ago

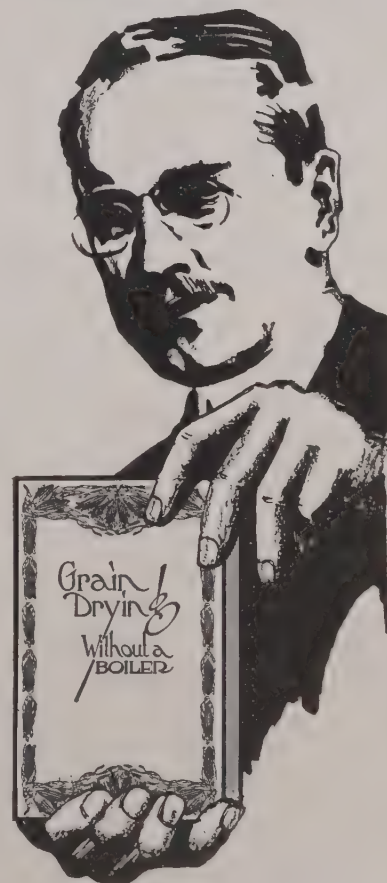
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O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Loss Record Points to Fire Prevention.

The elevator proprietor who learns how the fire started in the other man's plant turns such knowledge to good account by looking for a similar hazard in his own house. When a large percentage of the fires in grain elevators are known to have been caused by electric wiring and electrical machinery the owner can with profit investigate the condition of his own wiring and whether the motors are clean or kept in an inclosure and ventilated. Never plug fuses when burned out. Starting switch and fuses should be in a fire resistant box.

How real is the electrical hazard is clear from the 1929 record of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., showing 15 fires ascribed to the electrical equipment, exceeding any other known causes, except friction.

The wrong kind of oil or no oil contributed to the 16 friction fires during the year. Shafting out of alignment and babbitt worn down are prime causes of the hot bearings. Good mechanical work on the machinery helps to keep down this cause of fires, but many elevator operators are not good mechanics, and for them the anti-friction bearing, ball or roller, is a godsend.

Lightning keeps up its unenviable record of other years, having been responsible for 9 fires. The number would no doubt have been much larger but for the campaign by the underwriters for lightning protection, the credit in the rate for this installation helping to pay the cost of the equipment. In the absence of rods much can be done toward preventing fire from lightning by covering roof and walls with metal and grounding the covering to conduct the electricity into the ground.

The locomotive spark hazard has finally been pushed into the background with the passing of the wooden shingle, the one loss during the year reminding us that it is still here.

Flues and stoves usually are too well watched to cause a fire, but the fact that during 1929 7 fires originated here points to the need of

Loss Record for Elevators and Mills—1929.

	Number	Amount
Automobile and motor trucks.....	1	\$
Cob burners and cob houses.....	*	.....
Electrical hazard.....	15	7,882.01
Explosions in building.....	*	.....
Exposure.....	6	1,658.48
Flues and stoves.....	7	4,956.60
Friction.....	16	6,494.15
Grain drier.....	*	.....
Incendiary.....	1	205.41
Lighting, other than electric.....	1	1.85
Lightning.....	9	16,768.06
Locomotive sparks.....	1	5.62
Sparks, other than locomotive.....	3	6,370.97
Matches, other than smoking.....	1	2.43
Gas engines.....	5	1,720.63
Power house and power, other than electric.....	*	.....
Railroad accident.....	*	.....
Spontaneous combustion.....	5	497.98
Tramps.....	*	.....
Unknown.....	60	255,163.92
Miscellaneous.....	4	27.32
Total.....	135	\$301,755.43
Salvage and reinsurance.....		29,772.05
Net losses paid.....		\$271,983.38
*None.		

Loss Record and Causes of Elevator Fires for 27 Years.

	Number	Loss
Automobile and motor trucks.....	4	\$ 5,812.14
Cob burners and cob houses.....	22	99,750.66
Electrical hazard.....	104	103,050.34
Explosions in building.....	13	34,141.62
Exposure.....	166	202,044.86
Flues and stoves.....	79	170,976.96
Friction.....	259	659,776.26
Grain drier.....	15	21,948.10
Incendiary.....	49	169,583.25
Lighting, other than electric.....	11	31,925.85
Lightning.....	427	459,737.93
Locomotive sparks.....	170	431,915.96
Sparks, other than locomotive.....	9	32,471.83
Matches, other than smoking.....	34	56,806.56
Gas engines.....		
Power house and power, other than electric.....	161	354,555.51
Railroad accident.....	2	4,508.96
Spontaneous combustion.....	99	130,894.96
Tramps.....	16	52,883.62
Unknown.....	417	1,931,906.26
Miscellaneous.....	59	55,005.93
Total.....	2,116	\$5,000,702.58

greater vigilance on the part of those in the elevator and mill office.

Water barrels and buckets take credit for being the leading instrumentality in preventing fire losses, having extinguished 26 of the 90 fires during the year 1929. Other extinguishers accounted for 20 and the regular fire department for 19. In 1929 the water barrels and other extinguishers saved \$484,515 worth of property, a record that speaks for itself.

Insurance Notes.

OAT HULLS are hard to get rid of by burning, but they easily start a fire, as at New London, Ia., where the hulls set fire to the out-building of the Farmers Elevator Co., in which the hulls were stored. The building was destroyed, but only one-fourth of the hulls burned.

A SMOKE DETECTOR that may be used for fire prevention has been devised by the General Electric Co. and was exhibited at the Philadelphia Ventilating Exposition. At one end of a long glass tube is a light sensitive tube, and when the light intensity is dulled by smoke the sensitive tube throws a relay that operates a buzzer or bell.

Extra Taxes Paid Thru Your Insurance Companies.

Shrewd politicians in their eagerness to collect more money to waste, assess business in many different forms hoping thereby to tax the citizens without their discovering it.

A survey of special state insurance taxes, the results of which were published last week by the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, shows that nearly \$100,000,000 in taxes was taken out of the pockets of policyholders in 1928.

"A survey of special state insurance taxes for the calendar year of 1928 or the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, reveals that \$92,178,971 was collected by all the states—an increase of \$7,615,896, or 9.01% over 1927. Of this sum, total expenditures of the various state insurance departments aggregated but \$3,956,708—although representing an increase of \$438,064, or 12.45% over 1927. In other words, on the average, out of every dollar collected in 1928, only 4.29 cents were spent for supervisory service to policyholders. The remainder, amounting to 95.71 cents of every dollar of tax, was used for general revenue purposes, or out of every twenty-three dollars collected in special state insurance taxes on the average, but one was used for operating the various state insurance departments."

A Seed Company of Germany sent Dr. Dittloff and Dr. Weimert, two business men, to Russia to build houses for Russian workmen; but materials were unavailable in the Russian markets, and on account of delay for which they were not responsible the Russian court at Moscow imposed heavy fines, said the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin Feb. 5, warning businessmen seeking concessions or planning to invest money in the soviet.

Patents Granted

1,745,330. Grinding Mill. Albert J. Hazle, Jr., Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Waukegan, Ill. A centrifugal mill having a plurality of slots for receiving a screen whereby the screen may be adjusted toward and away from the beaters.

1,744,226. Attrition Mill. Erwin H. Hussey, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to the Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O. The teeth on the relatively opposed disks are so inclined and disposed with relation to the teeth of the other disk as to roll, rub and crush the material between opposed teeth without cutting the material.

1,743,939. Grain Elevator Spout. William Thomas, Petersburg, Neb. In a discharge spout for grain elevators, a normally open spring carried valve mounted for sliding movement transversely of the spout, a yoke enclosing the spout and means pivotally connecting the yoke and valve to control the operation of the latter and means to actuate the yoke.

1,745,030. Roller Conveyor. Karl Schulte, Duisburg-Ruhrort, Germany. A roller unit in a conveyor of the type described, comprising a support, a stationary shaft resting on the support, an electric motor having its rotor element rotatably mounted on the shaft, and a stator surrounding a portion of the rotor, and means supporting the stator on the support.

1,745,646. Grinding Machine. Henry C. Schneider, Beloit, Wis., assignor to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill. The grinder comprises a rotatable shaft, a pulley therefor, a grinding member on the shaft, a spacer on said shaft, and a means on the shaft adapted to retain the grinding member adjacent the spacer, the means being adapted to attach the pulley to the shaft.

1,743,728. Conveyor Chain. Redmond H. Pangborn, Tacoma, Wash., assignor of one-half to Hill Hudson, Pierce County, Wash. A chain comprising a series of horizontally disposed links alternately spaced by a series of vertically disposed links, the said horizontally disposed links being broken at one side, the said side having extensions having upturned ends, and rollers carried by pintles journaled in holes in the said upturned ends.

1,744,899. Screen Separator. John F. Isbell, Alhambra, Cal., Clementine Isbell, administratrix of said J. F. Isbell, deceased, assignor of one-half to Otto Q. Beckwith, Los Angeles, Cal. In a device for separating materials, the combination of a suspended screen, and means to vibrate the screen by delivering vibratory impacts to the suspended portion of the screen, alternately in opposite directions, transverse to the plane of its surface.

1,743,157. Drive Chain. Frank L. Morse, Ithaca, N. Y., assignor to Morse Chain Co. In a multi-strand chain adapted to run on a sprocket wheel, the combination of overlapping link plates arranged in outer and inner strands, pintle parts of the split joint type arranged so that one part of the joint may engage directly with the sprocket wheel while the other part moves relative thereto, and spacing means adapted to maintain the strands definitely spaced.

1,744,967. Art of Separating and Apparatus Therefor. Fred Rothwell Johnson, Hamburg, N. Y. A process for separation of diverse classes of particles in a mass of freely movable particles wherein the classes are mixed, comprising the conjoint application to each particle of the force of gravity, a force exerted by an underlying solid body obstructing the direct pull of gravity, an electric force, and a frictional pull; wherein the force of gravity is applied to the particle downward; the obstructing force is applied to obstruct a direct downward while permitting a laterally downward movement of the particle, the frictional pull is applied by motion of the underlying body in a direction upward and oppositely lateral, friction being generated by the said downward pull of gravity; and the electric force is applied to increase the pressure and friction of the particle against the said underlying body, whereupon the particle moves laterally downward or upward according to the resultant of the forces acting upon it.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.

1,744,236. **Attrition Mill.** Jonathan Markley and Edward M. Brennan, Springfield, assignors to the Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O. Each of the opposed relatively members is formed with a series of alternate depressions and elevations extending about the same, said depressions being of uniform depth and the elevations being of gradually increasing height, and a series of outwardly extending ribs following the elevations and depressions and gradually decreasing in height, the ribs, depressions and elevations forming a series of outwardly extending channels each of which decreases in size and increases in tortuousness toward the periphery of its member.

1,743,934. **Dust Separator.** Richard Ruemelin, St. Paul, Minn. A hollow structure as a suction casing divided by a horizontal partition into upper and lower chambers, one a bag chamber, the partition having openings therein spaced apart, bags each having an open lower end arranged sealingly around one opening, means yieldingly attaching the upper closed end of each bag centrally of the bag to hold it in taut condition, a bar horizontally slidable in the casing walls and traversing the bag chamber laterally of the bags, and having mounted thereon beater elements relatively flexible, one at each side of each bag, and spaced from the walls of the bags, substantially at the level of the vertical middle of the bag, extending the full length of the greatest transverse dimension of the bag, and means for obtaining an oscillation of the bar, vibratory in character, alternately in opposite directions.

1,745,195. **Pneumatic Conveyor.** Tritos Huiois Thurmond, Shreveport, La. In a pneumatic conveyor, a substantially horizontal trunk, a blower at one end of the trunk for blowing a current of air thru the trunk, a hopper for material situated above the trunk and having a substantially vertical forward wall and an inclined rear wall toward the blower, the hopper having a chute portion provided with a rear inclined wall forming a continuation of the inclined wall of the hopper and also having a forward inclined wall meeting with the outside surface of the vertical hopper wall at a point above the lower end thereof forming a pocket between such walls, a chute extending from the chute portion of the hopper down to and into the upper portion of the trunk, the chute having forward and rear inclined walls forming substantial extensions of the similar walls of the chute portion, the rear inclined wall of the chute jutting into the trunk in the path of the air currents therein for deflecting the air currents downwardly at such point, and an unweighted valve plate in the chute portion adapted to close at its free end across the rear inclined wall thereof, and a pivot pin extending across the chute section in the pocket for lightly suspending the unweighted valve plate.

1,743,171. **Centrifugal Dust Arrester.** Frederick H. Wagner, Baltimore, assignor to the Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md. A dust arrester comprising an upright casing; a coiled tube arranged to form a tortuous passageway lengthwise of the casing, said tube having louvers in its peripheral surface; a coiled apron extending in approximately parallel relation to the peripheral surface of the tube, and having openings therethrough; a series of baffles on the interior of said apron; and a spiral skirt disposed beneath the tube and apron and inclined with respect thereto.

1,744,160. **Grain Door.** Frank Fuller and Ole Brand, Borden, Sask. The combination with the door posts of a car, of a grain door formed from inner and outer sections having their outer ends engaging the inner faces of the posts and their inner ends lapped, a plurality of horizontally disposed bars secured permanently to the outer face of the outer section and having their inner ends lapping the inner section, a plurality of pivoted levers carried by the inner door section and overlying the latter end of the outer door section, an operating bar pivotally connecting the levers and means for releasably locking the operating bar to the inner door section.

Improved Wheats for Ohio Valley.

[Continued from page 193.]

wheat, a maximum and minimum discount sheet was drawn up, showing the discount or the premium that should be paid for wheat of different weights and different grades of different conditions. This, I think, has been very generally distributed, and should convey to the farmers' minds that the farmer can get more for his good wheat and should certainly be able to convey to the grain dealer's mind that he shouldn't pay the same for poor wheat that he does for high grade wheat.

If we have the cooperation of all the factors mentioned, and there has been very gratifying response to it, we should be able to have at least in these three states a very noteworthy standardization. The spring wheat of the Northwest is known very widely for certain qualities; the hard wheat of Kansas also for certain very distinct qualities. There is good reason to believe that the movement in which we are now engaged will result in soft winter wheat, the flour from which will be of such quality and characteristics as will fit them most successfully for a great variety of uses for practical bakers, and in the home the flavor and baking qualities will make them superior to the flours from any other wheat. This will take some years, but if the present policy, modified as time may indicate, is pursued consistently, the wheats of the Ohio Valley region will have an enviable reputation, both at home and abroad, and the farm problem will be simplified and the milling and grain business enhanced.

Misrepresentation of Grades.

John M. Clement, Waco, Tex., has been found guilty by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture of having violated Sec. 5 of the U. S. Grain Standards Act by invoicing and selling on eight different occasions grain as of a grade higher than that shipped on contract.

In addition 13 cars were shipped on contract and represented to be officially graded, when in fact no inspections were made.

On a contract to ship No. 2 milo, initialed by John M. Clement, to Gobers Great Eight Milling Co., Jackson, Miss., milo officially inspected as No. 4 yellow was delivered; and later when the Gobers Great Eight Co. applied to the Grain Dealers National Ass'n for arbitration against Clement, the Clement Grain Co., in a letter dated Feb. 26, 1929, represented that it had no certificate to furnish, that the milo had not been inspected at Waco.

The Clement Grain Co. is no longer listed as a direct member of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

GRAIN DRIERS

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Coarse Grains,
Seed Corn and
Beans, Peas, etc.

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for

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for sterilizing
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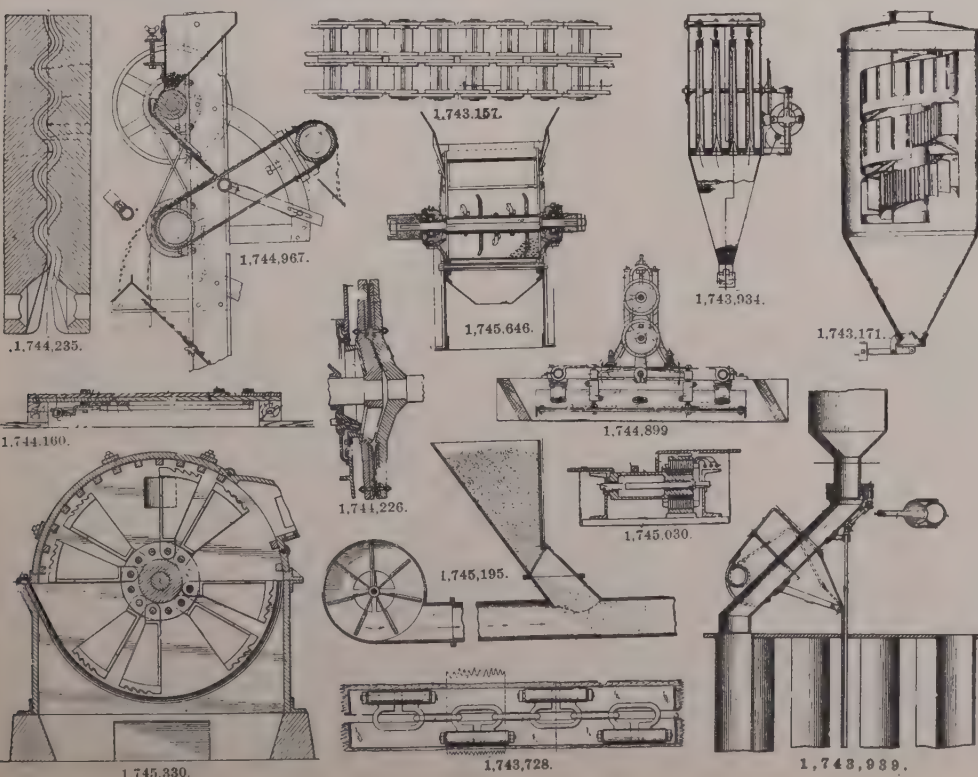
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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

OWNER MUST BE PAID FOR GRAIN SOLD BY AGENT.—The owner of corn raised by a servant, bailee or agent on land of the former, can not be divested of his title by a sale by the latter to an innocent purchaser, where there was no authority other than that implied by possession and control thereof, when the owner did nothing to engender the belief that he was not the owner of the corn.—*Montague v. Ficklin*. Illinois Appellate Court, 18 App. Ct. 99.

CARRIER LIABLE FOR 48 HOURS AFTER NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.—The B/L contained a provision that property not removed by the party entitled to receive it within 48 hours after notice of its arrival had been duly sent or given may be kept in the car, depot or place of delivery of the carrier subject to the carrier's responsibility as warehouseman only. Held, that within the 48-hour period the common-law liability of the carrier continued.—*Mangelsdorf Seed Co. v. Missouri Pac. R. Co.* Supreme Court of Kansas. 280 Pac. 896.

WAREHOUSEMAN NOT OBLIGED TO EMPLOY PUBLIC WEIGHER.—Public warehouseman which qualified as such under Rev. St. 1925, arts. 5568, 5569, and which was required on accepting cotton for storage to issue receipt stating class, weight, and condition thereof under article 5613, subd. 10, and which is regulated under articles 5568-5665, had right to weigh cotton or other commodities tendered to and accepted by it while acting as a warehouseman, notwithstanding fact that there was a duly elected and qualified public weigher in precinct within definition of public weigher contained in article 5680, which excepts warehouseman from its provisions, and that under article 5703 factors and commission merchants are obliged to employ public weigher.—*McGrew v. Sewell*. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 20 S. W. (2d) 235.

NOTICE OF MEMBERSHIP IN POOL.—St. 1927 § 185.08, par. (5), providing for filing of contract of co-operative association with its members in office of register of deeds, and of sworn list of members, to operate as notice to third parties of interest of association in products raised by members, must be substantially complied with. Co-operative association, organized under St. 1927, §§ 185.01-185.23, held entitled, under section 185.08, pars. (4) and (5), to restrain defendant from inducing members of association to break their contracts, and to enjoin defendant from receiving milk from members, and to recover damages irrespective of paragraph (6), where contract between association and member was filed in office of register of deeds, together with sworn list of members; notice of contract continuing until termination is shown by record under paragraph (7).—*Watertown Milk Producers Co-op. Ass'n v. Van Camp Packing Co.* Supreme Court of Wisconsin. 225 N. W. 209.

TAXATION OF LINE COMPANY.—An income tax levied upon a foreign corporation doing business within the state, under chapter 312 of the Session Laws of 1923, with respect to that portion of the income which is attributable to business or sources within the state, and which is not more onerous in its effect than similar taxes imposed upon residents, is a tax levied within the jurisdiction of the state, and one which does not deny to the taxpayer the equal protection of the laws.—*International Elevator Co. v. Thoreson*, Tax Com'r. Supreme Court of North Dakota. 228 N. W. 192.

Void Limitation of Time to Sue.

The Supreme Court of New York on Dec. 12, 1929, decided in favor of J. Aron & Co. in their suit against the Panama Railroad to recover damages to a shipment of cocoa.

The defense was that notice of loss was not given in 10 days and suit was not started in 6 months as required by the B/L. The B/L contained the following provisions:

16. In the event of goods sustaining damage, the consignee shall call the carrier's attention to such damage prior to delivery being taken at destination, and shall at the same time fully disclose the nature of such damage. He shall also notify the carrier in writing as to such damage within ten days after taking delivery. Failure on the part of the consignee in any one of these particulars shall have the effect of abrogating his right to claim for damage, and no suit for compensation shall thereafter be maintainable.

17. Claims for loss or damage shall be presented to the carrier in writing within sixty days after the shipment concerned arrives or should arrive at destination. Any claim not so presented within the period specified shall be considered waived, and no suit to recover shall thereafter be maintainable. No suit for loss or damage shall be maintainable against the carrier unless instituted within six months after the shipment concerned arrives or should arrive at destination.

Prior to the removal of the cargo from the custody of defendant, plaintiff sent to it the following letter: "There is a loss to our cargo of 500 bags cocoa beans marked (marking here indicated) ex above vessel, and we hereby make claim for the same on SS. Lake Flattery, her owners and charterers. The amount of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but when determined we will advise you further." Subsequently and about 11 months thereafter this action was instituted. No claim other than that contained in the above letter was presented to defendant.

The court said: The object of the provisions requiring notice of damage and presentation of claim is to enable the carrier to properly investigate while there is opportunity so to do, and thus to protect itself against fictitious, imaginary or excessive claims. Their true purpose is to facilitate prompt investigation by the carrier, not to relieve it from just liability, and consequently they should be given a reasonable, practicable interpretation rather than a technical or literal construction. Further, the conditions imposed by the carrier are in derogation of the common law and should be construed strongly against them.

It seems to me that the letter of plaintiff was sufficient to meet the purpose of the requirements of notice of damage and presentation of claim. The defendant was apprised of all that was necessary to enable it to make timely investigation. If it wanted the claimant to be more explicit, it should have so provided in its bill of lading, but, even assuming that the letter was not a compliance with the provisions as to the presentation of notice of damage and claim for loss, the plaintiff is not barred from recovering the damage sustained, for the rule is settled that contract limitations as to liability do not relieve the carrier where, as here, the loss has occurred through its negligence.

The clause limiting the time within which to bring suit to six months after the time of the arrival of the shipment is void as against public policy.—238 N. Y. S. 24.

Small Percentage Signing Up in the Northwest.

A canvass by several line elevator companies and grain receiving firms of Minneapolis, it was announced Jan. 13, indicated that but a small percentage of northwestern farmers have so far signified their intention of binding themselves to a farm board contract whereby their grain will be sold for them and not by them.

A waiting attitude and a desire to first learn what is the trend in the wheat belt is manifest.

The number of those signing, at present, is estimated at 2 to 10 per cent.

Farmers with independent spirits don't enjoy being treated like mollicoddles.

Farm Board Activities.

AT MINNEAPOLIS Feb. 4 the agents of the Farmers Gov't Grain Corporation bought 298 cars of wheat.

THE FARM Board yielded to the protest of the Hutchinson Board of Trade and bot wheat at that point and Wichita, Kan.

THE NORTHWEST Grain Ass'n held its first formal meeting Jan. 24 at Minneapolis, Minn., and chose W. J. Kuhrt as manager.

THE FARM Board on Jan. 16 approved plans for forming combinations to pool the potato and apple crops.

HARRISON FARNKOFF, marketing specialist of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, is promoting an Illinois subsidiary of the government grain pool.

THE FARMERS Co-operative Commission Co., of Hutchinson, Kan., voted Jan. 30 by 33 to 10 to affiliate with the U. S. Government grain pool.

LAND O'LAKES CREAMERIES has been advanced \$3,000,000 by the Farm Board for merchandising of dairy products and for loans to members.

A KANSAS regional wheat marketing agency was planned at a meeting Jan. 27 at Wichita, Kan., of 600 farmers, to work under the Farm Board.

THE KANSAS-COLORADO Regional Marketing Ass'n was incorporated Jan. 29 under the laws of Delaware to operate under the government grain pool.

CHINA as a dump for unsalable wheat is being favorably considered by the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n, which has interested the Farm Board and the Orient Relief Ass'n.

A RESOLUTION that there shall be no discrimination between existing pools and newly formed pools was adopted Jan. 18 by the directors of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

LEGGE denied Jan. 29 that the Board would buy cotton. He declared the buying would be done by the Board's debtor, the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n, with the board's money.

TO ENABLE the Farm Board to disseminate propaganda duping the farmers into accepting marketing fallacies, C. C. Teague of the Board and Senator Capper discussed with Pres. Hoover the Capper-Ketchum bill adding \$1,000,000 a year for agricultural extension work.

INSURANCE companies having \$2,000,000,000 in more or less frozen loans on farm lands at war prices have been hoping for the enactment of the Farm Relief Law in order to unload, and now are starting to foreclose, with a fair prospect of getting out even on the better market for farm lands expected under the Agricultural Marketing Act. On renewals a higher rate of interest is required and additional collateral. Henry S. Nollen, pres. of the Equitable Life, says that Sec'y Hyde's complaints are not well founded, as it is not the insurance companies but the holders of second and third mortgages that are causing the trouble.

Trade Practice Conferences will be held by the Millers National Federation at Minneapolis Feb. 17, Wichita Feb. 19, St. Louis Feb. 20 and at Toledo Feb. 21.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Braudt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

To Organize Seed Co.

The Chamberlain Grain Co. of Chamberlain, S. D., is making plans to organize a seed company and will use a part of the grain plant for seed work. Cleaning and blending for re-shipment on a transit basis will be undertaken and capitalization at \$100,000 is being considered.

Discusses Good Seed.

W. J. Zaumeyer, of the U. S. D. A., one of the speakers at the convention of the National Canners Ass'n, just held in Chicago, warned his hearers of the danger of spreading plant diseases, through the planting of infected seed. Among other things, he said:

"When diseased seed is planted and proper weather conditions prevail for development of the disease, the affected seedlings may act as centers for much of the secondary spread. If this factor can be eliminated it is evident that the amount of dissemination will be greatly reduced. It is a fact that certain sections of the semiarid West where much of the canning-bean seed is grown, produce a crop that is free from one or another of the diseases."

Southern Seedsmen to Meet at Richmond.

The 1930 convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Association is to be held at the John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va. A. Reid Venable, the president, in urging a good attendance, is calling attention to the fact that the closing day, Saturday, will give ample time in which to get to Toronto for the meeting of the A. S. T. A., which begins on Wednesday of the following week.

Seedsmen to Meet at Toronto.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Seed Trade Association, which was recently held in Chicago, it was decided to hold the 48th annual convention of that organization at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on June 25 to 27. One of the most important questions to be considered at this meeting will be that of merging the various seed associations.

Although no definite announcement has thus far been made, it is expected that the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America will hold its annual meeting at the same time and place.

Oregon Clover Seed.

Because of repeated warnings against the use of Oregon grown clover seed, in those states where the winters are severe, and where the plants are said easily to winter kill, growers, seedsmen and the department of agriculture of that far western state have taken steps to grow seed that will produce hardy plants.

Forty thousand pounds of Ohio grown seed have already been purchased and will be distributed to growers within the next month, and a record will be kept of where this seed is planted, so that when harvest time comes, buyers can be assured that the seed they buy will produce hardy plants.

To Run a Seed Train.

The railways and state and Federal authorities have completed plans for the running of a special train to be known as the Minnesota Seed Special, over the railways of that state, starting at Luverne on Feb. 24. Thirty towns in southern Minnesota will be visited, those included in the itinerary, besides Luverne, being Adrian, Worthington, Brewster, Slayton, Pipestone, Westbrook, Windom, Butterfield, Truman, Fairmont, Blue Earth, Amboy, Janesville, Owatonna, Lewiston, Chatfield, Kasson, Canby, Marshall, Tracy, Ivanhoe, Sanborn, Sleepy Eye, Redwood Falls, New Ulm, Mankato, St. Peter, LeSueur, and Bell Plaine.

Expect Early Trade Rule Action.

Reports from Washington are that the trade rules recently prepared by the seed industry, and submitted to the Federal Trade Commission, will be given the approval of that body within a very short time. A committee, of which Fred W. Kellogg, of Milwaukee is chairman, drew up some of the rules and the industry as a whole the others, which, after thorough discussion, were unanimously approved at a conference held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Dec. 20.

These rules were published on page 824 of the Journal for Dec. 25, 1929.

"Seed certification is such a potent force for better farming that unified standards for all states is highly desirable. Certification goes a step farther than seed varification and other similar activities in that it guarantees genuineness, varietal purity and germination in addition to place of origin."—Prof. J. C. Hackleman, Crops Extension Specialist, University of Illinois.

RICE SEED CLEANERS

Make separations of Buckhorn, Dock, Sorrel, Lambs Quarters, Foxtail, Carrot, Canada Thistle and other noxious weed seeds from clover and alfalfa seed.

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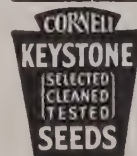
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ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER

KANSAS CITY, MO

RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE OUR SPECIALTY

BUYERS

Mail Samples for Bids

SELLERS

HENRY HIRSCH & SONS

Wholesale Field Seeds

Toledo, Ohio

SELLERS

BUYERS

RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE OUR SPECIALTY

Germination of Seed Corn Disappointing.

The rural press, some of the farm papers and various crop improvement associations are warning the farmers against the use of corn that was gathered last fall for seed. Some say that the average germination of farm stored seed is the lowest it has been in ten years.

To ascertain, if possible, just what the situation really is, this Journal has sent an inquiry to a representative list of commercial seed firms and the following extracts are taken from some of their replies:

Bloomington, Ill.—While the seed corn situation seems to be rather acute in a number of localities, I think that it is true that in central Illinois (at least in the immediate vicinity of Bloomington) the farmers are fairly well supplied.—Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Quincy, Ill.—“We did not have a real good crop of corn last fall. Naturally the quality was not very good nor was the yield. We had an early winter, followed by warm weather in December. Some of the corn was not properly dried out and many of the cribs started to mold. It looks as if the seed corn situation might be serious, although it is a little early to tell, and nobody seems very anxious about it.”—Geo. Keller & Sons.

North Manchester, Ind.—“Seedsmen who gathered their supply early and fire dried it have good seed corn, but the majority of the corn saved by farmers and stored in unheated buildings is badly damaged. Nineteen twenty-nine crib corn is very low in germination, and most of it will be unfit for seed.”—Ross V. Richards & Sons.

Concordia, Kan.—“At the recent corn show here, farmers who participated found great difficulty in finding ears that would show good germination. The trouble was the early cold weather with too much moisture in the corn. This condition seems to exist all over this section of the state.”—The Bowman Seed Co.

Jackson, Mich.—“We believe it is true that a very large percentage of the corn was ruined, for seeding purposes, by severe weather when it was heavy with moisture. There will un-

doubtedly be a very good demand for early varieties of seed corn.”—Isbell Seed Co.

Faribault, Minn.—“Our farmers have apparently not given the matter any thought, so far. Experiment stations have received few or no requests for making germination tests.”—Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—“Central and Southern Minnesota had one of the best corn crops in 1929 that we have enjoyed for a good many years. Our fields were heavy and the corn was of good quality. Consequently we were able to put up a good supply of high quality seed corn of the varieties adapted to Wis., Minn., No. and So. Dak., Montana and Iowa.”—Northrup, King & Co.

Wakeman, O.—“Heavy moisture in the corn ahead of zero weather at Thanksgiving time ruined the germination of thousands of bushels of corn that was grown in Northern Ohio for seed purposes. As we understand it, all of the Middle States suffered as badly as did Ohio, which experienced zero weather on Nov. 29, a record for 42 years.”—C. S. Clark & Sons.

Milwaukee, Wis.—“It looks as though a sufficient quantity of reliable seed corn had been saved in Wisconsin, to take care of the seeding demands here, reinforced by quantities of Wisconsin seed corn, grown one year in Nebraska.”—Kellogg Seed Co.

“We have been testing hundreds of samples of corn, representing cribs grown in eastern Nebraska, our record starting some time in October. Since about the middle of November it has been apparent that germination trouble would be a factor this season, and as the weeks went along, and severe freezes followed, one after another, interspersed with thawing weather, the trouble has become more marked and more generally recognized, until at the present time one can predict with safety that the season is going to be as bad as any we have had for the last four or five years, and possible the last ten. One of the worst features of the season is the fact that the low germination has received very little publicity, and farmers are not prepared to protect themselves with their own selection.”

“We do not handle seed corn. We have, however, heard a good many reports that the seed corn through Indiana is not germinating very well; even the corn that was gathered early, unless it was put in a very dry place, is not showing high germination.

“The corn through this section of the country was rather late and on account of the wet fall it did not get dried out the way it does of an ordinary season. We have had reports of considerable corn damaging in the cribs.

“We have also talked with several grain men and they estimate that fully 30% of the corn crop is still out in the fields. If this is true, it undoubtedly will be in very poor shape as we have had a large amount of rain throughout the winter. Many sections of Indiana during the past few days have had higher water than we had during the flood of 1913 and thousands of acres of corn and wheat both are under water. This is especially true in the White River and Wabash River valley bottoms.”

Want One Wheat Variety.

The Blackwell (Okla.) Mill & Elev. Co., in cooperation with the local Chamber of Commerce, has arranged to exchange hard seed wheat for mixed seed wheat, pound for pound, in an effort to bring about the growing of hard wheat in Kay County. Either hard or soft wheat may be successfully grown in that section of Okla., and the result is that much that is now grown is neither hard nor soft, and the seed that is to be given growers is pure hard wheat seed grown in the western part of the state, as well as in sections of Kansas.

Enid, Okla.—I feel that your new consolidation can only strengthen the good points of both magazines involved and expect to be better served by the new Journal.—C. W. Jackson, supt., General Grain Co.

INOCULATORS

MUST BE FRESH!

Whether packed in tins or bottles
ALL LEGUME GERMS
ARE PERISHABLE

<< That's why
NITRAGIN—The Original Legume
Inoculator — for Alfalfa, Clovers,
Peas, Beans, Soy Beans, Cow Peas,
IS DATED EACH YEAR (DE-
CEMBER 1st).

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

U. S. Dept. of Agri. Farm. B. 1496
“... the bacteria contained
in these cultures are minute
living plants. Many will die if
kept for a long time ... on
the shelves of seed stores.”

35 LEADING FARM

PUBLICATIONS, running NI-
TRAGIN ads in 1930, will sell thou-
sand of farmers. They will insist on
NITRAGIN. A hook-up with this
campaign will be

PROFITABLE

Write for prices and discounts


The Improved Soil Inoculator, House-Holder Process

NITRAGIN
Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

THE NITRAGIN COMPANY, Inc.
Milwaukee Wisconsin

Courteen Seed Co.

Established 1892
Milwaukee



Specialize in

ALL CLOVERS TIMOTHY and ALFALFA

*Your Offers and
Inquiries Solicited*

BUYERS **SELLERS**

BAG LOTS or CAR LOADS



MANGELSDORF MERIT FIELD SEED

Alfalfa — Clovers — Redtop
Timothy — Blue Grass
Grasses — Cowpeas
Soybeans — Sunflower
Seed Corn — Other Field
and Grass Seeds

All our seeds are thoroughly re-
cleaned in our own plant—tested
for germination and purity. Our
advantageous location with excep-
tional facilities for both shipping
and receiving enables us to quote
best prices.

Whether Buying or Selling
Get Our Prices—Prompt Service

Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro.
Wholesale Field and Grass Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Seed Trade Notes.

LEXINGTON, KY.—The roof of the Blue Grass Seed Cleaner, owned by the Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Co., was raised by windstorm recently.

BETTER SEED trains and better seed meetings are the order of the day. The farmer who buys unclean and untested seed from his neighbor is certainly taking a big chance.

MORE THAN 15,000 bushels of certified seed wheat were distributed to farmers in southern Illinois last fall by the Missouri Illinois Crop Improvement Committee. Fulhio, the variety principally distributed, is a strain of Fulcaster, developed by the Ohio Experiment Station.

COLORADO registered seeds are being sold to growers in six other states as well as to Canada and Cuba, according to T. G. Stewart of the Colo. Agricultural College, who says that if registered seed had no other value than to stop the spread of weed seeds, all the money and all the effort expended to develop pure seeds would be justified.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO—Flames, believed to have been started by spontaneous combustion, recently destroyed the warehouse of the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers association, and the Idaho Grimm Seed warehouse. Damage was estimated at \$200,000 by B. E. Sanders, manager of the association.—I. M. D.

ALFALFA SEED production in 1929 was increased about one-fourth or one-third over the relatively small crop of 1928, but most of it will be needed to take care of the spring and fall seeding requirements. The increase in production was principally in Idaho, Montana, Kansas and South Dakota. On the other hand, carryover is considerably smaller than last year notwithstanding that the fall demand was generally disappointing.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for December compared with December, 1928, and the 12 months ending with December, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS		12 mos. ending Dec.	
	December—1929	December—1928	1929	1928
Alfalfa	59,212	128,825	999,370	635,117
Red clover.....	403,634	1,026,826	6,438,394	6,564,896
Alsike	1,080,119	569,696	6,804,151	6,364,012
Crimson clover ..	59,719	198,477	3,295,668	3,345,647
Other clover.....	329,547	1,036,026	5,569,572	7,630,998
Vetch	147,558	412,355	3,264,546	4,275,898
Grass seed	773,060	1,824,838	7,729,086	9,691,342
Alfalfa	58,353	75,249	825,830	781,920
Red clover.....	31,793	75,629	523,535	455,738
Timothy	985,688	1,072,545	9,195,022	12,220,398
Other gr. seeds..	1,278,656	370,818	8,194,000	6,257,688
Other field sds.	369,664	217,072	3,213,605	2,373,798

Seed Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January as compared with January, 1929, in bushels, where not otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Sorghums.				
Cincinnati	2,800	4,200	.....	.....
Ft. Worth (cars) ..	259	985	66	160
New Orleans cars ..	2	26	.....	.....
TIMOTHY.				
Chicago (lbs.)	600,000	820,000	1,211,000	395,000
Milwaukee (lbs.)	30,000	219,315	183,778	17,545
FLAXSEED.				
Chicago	52,000	54,000	.....	.....
Duluth	15,143	18,444	162,295	76,263
Milwaukee	12,870	38,620	2,860	475
Minneapolis	180,440	373,440	55,680	230,440
Sioux City .....	.....	46,111	.....	.....
Superior	6,500	83,846	43,786	63
CLOVER.				
Chicago (lbs.)	758,000	790,000	930,000	378,000
Milwaukee (lbs.)	121,255	208,465	523,215	1,220,174
New York (bags)	1,800	.....	7,363	5,760
KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE.				
Galveston .....	.....	.....	.....	748,842
Kansas City	295,900	855,800	312,000	481,000
St. Joseph	6,000	3,000	1,500	.....
St. Louis	56,400	144,000	36,000	78,400
Wichita	40,300	54,600	16,900	35,100
CANE SEED.				
Ft. Worth, cars	19	108	4	.....
Kans. City, bus.	46,000	54,050	.....	27,600

DR. J. B. HARRINGTON of the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, has just announced the development of a new wheat that is said to be highly resistant to rust. It is a cross between Marquillo and Marquis.

EXPLORERS for the U. S. D. A. have just returned from an extended trip over much of Europe and parts of Asia, bringing back about 170 lots of alfalfa seed. They will be tested in different experiment stations to determine whether or not any are resistant to wilt.

GOVERNOR LESLIE of Indiana has named J. L. Davis of Seymour, Prof. A. T. Wianco of Lafayette and Elmer Hutchinson of Arlington as the special committee authorized by the state legislature to make a survey of the wheat, corn, oats and other grain crops of the states. Better seeds will be one of the things given consideration.

SEEDS SOLD AT AUCTION must, under the laws of many of the states, be labeled. The Nebraska law, for example, provides a penalty of from one to one hundred dollars for the sale of unlabeled seed or that which contains noxious weed seeds. Under the law in Minnesota an auctioneer who sells unlabeled seed is guilty of a misdemeanor.

THE NEW TEXAS SEED LAW does not force seed analysis, that being a matter of contract between buyer and seller. Seeds that are not tested may be so tagged, and their sale will violate no law. When handlers desire tests, the actual results must be shown on the tags which may be purchased from the Department of Agriculture for one cent each. Copies of the new law may be had by writing Geo. B. Terrell, Commissioner of Agriculture, at Austin.

Meeting of Oklahoma Seedsmen.

At the Semi-annual meeting of the Oklahoma Seedsmen's Association, which was held at Oklahoma City on Dec. 31, J. F. Hickey was elected president; Frank Keller, vice-pres.; Glen Briggs, secretary, and F. W. Martin, treasurer.

The new Oklahoma seed law was one of the principal topics under discussion and it was led by C. R. Donart, of the C. R. Donart Seed Farms, Jones, W. J. Lackey, state seed analyst, also spoke on this subject and told about how the new law would be administered.

He reported that more than 400 samples of seed were analyzed during December, "one of the dull months," and it is expected that this figure will be a low monthly average for 1930.

C. A. Blackwell, Dean of Agriculture of the A. & M. College, talked on the relationship between the seedsmen and the college, emphasizing the importance of good seed and saying that insofar as good seeds are concerned, there was plenty of business for all. He said that probably 80 or 90 per cent of the state's farmers did not get good seed, and that those who were prepared to supply quality products, should go out and get the business.

At the banquet, at the Kinkade hotel, Clarence Roberts of the *Oklahoma Farmer Stockman* was the toastmaster, and he also stressed the importance to the whole state, of the use of good seed.

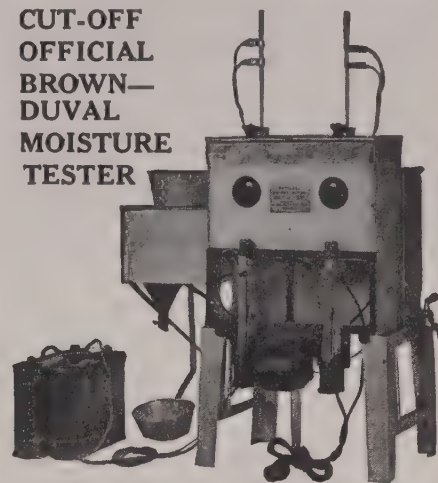
Toledo Seed Prices.

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy as of Feb. 8:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Yr. ago.
Clover:				
Domestic cash old.....	\$10.85	\$10.85	\$10.85	\$17.60
Cash new	11.00	11.00	11.00	17.60
February	11.00	11.00	11.00	17.60
February choice	11.40	11.40	11.40	.....
March	11.10	11.10	11.10	17.75
March choice	11.50	11.50	11.50	.....
Imported cash old.....	9.50	9.50	9.50	12.75
Alsike:				
Cash	10.65	10.65	10.65	19.25
February	10.65	10.65	10.65	19.25
March	10.80	10.80	10.80	.....
Timothy:				
Cash old	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.90
Cash new	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.05
March	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.15

Save 50% OF YOUR TIME

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Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3½x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4½x5½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6½x8½ ins. \$50 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

MINOT, N. D.—The Magic Grain Dump Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. H. Benson, retired elevator contractor, died Jan. 23, at Long Beach, Cal.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Geo. T. Hons-tain, pioneer elevator builder in the Northwest, died recently at the age of 71.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. W. Hodges, general purchasing agent of the Worthington Pump & Mchy. Corp., died Jan. 17.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—During the month of January the Zeleny Thermometer Co. installed the Zeleny System in 27 bins in the CB&Q R. R. elevator here.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The advisability of establishing standards for leather belting was considered at a meeting here Feb. 6 of the American Standards Ass'n.

CHICAGO, ILL.—H. E. Chickering, sales manager for Fairbanks, Morse & Co., died Jan. 23. Mr. Chickering was 58 years of age and had been with the company 30 years.

LYNN, MASS.—Fred M. Kimball, advisory manager of the motor division of the industrial department of the General Electric Co., died Feb. 5. Mr. Kimball had been with the G-E Co. for many years and was well known throughout the motor industry.

ALLEGHENY METAL, the unrusting, lustrous, ever-bright, lasting, unplated metal which is becoming so popular in the automotive industry, is worthy the consideration of elevator machinery manufacturers who have need for a metal of this character.

TOLEDO, O.—This month the O. W. Randolph Co. will ship Randolph Direct Heat Grain Driers to Haiti, Mexico and Russia, proving the need and desirability of grain driers in both hot and cold climates.

NEWARK, N. J.—H. K. Porter has been appointed general sales manager of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., succeeding H. O. K. Mes-iter, who was recently promoted to assistant general manager.

FALK CORP. makes the following announcement: The Youngstown Steel Sales, Inc., Youngstown, O. and Root, Neal & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., will sell Falk products in their respective territories.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Modern Elevator Supply Co. has been appointed representative for the Blue Streak Custom Hammer Mills in the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

MUNCY, PA.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Sprout, Waldron & Co. Chas. M. Waldron, vice-pres., was elected pres. to succeed F. M. Sprout, retired. Mr. Waldron is a son of the late John Waldron, one of the founders and former pres. of the company. His entire life has been devoted to service for the company. He received his early training in the engineering department and on the road as a sales engineer. The last twenty years have been spent in the home office in sales promotion and production work, which has made him thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business. H. M. Soars, who has been sales engineer for New England, was elected second vice-pres., and promoted to sales manager. Mr. Soars has a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the trade; knows the Monarch products and the facilities of the company to meet the requirements of industry. The treasurer, Stephen Soars, and the secretary, J. Russell Smith, and the first vice-president, N. L. Vredenburg, continue in the offices which they have held for a number of years.

A CONTRACT for plans for a modern 2,000,000 bushel export elevator to be built at Kherson, Russia, on the Dnieper River near the Black Sea, has been let to the James Stewart Corporation by Amtorg Trading Co. for the Soviet Gov't. The house will be designed according to the latest American standards, and will be equipped with cleaning machinery.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Ross B. Wilson, for the past 8 years designer and chief draftsman for James Stewart Corp. and previous to that with Burrell Eng. & Const. Co., has engaged in business for himself as consulting engineer, specializing in grain elevator design and supervising engineer. Mr. Wilson has had extensive experience in both the mechanical and structural phases of grain elevator, flour mills and allied work. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois. His offices will be located at 332 S. LaSalle St.

Scale Men to Meet.

The 15th annual convention of the National Scale Men's Ass'n will be held Mar. 10, 11 and 12 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Pres. C. F. Hawkinson, scale inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade, will deliver an address.

On Tuesday C. A. Briggs of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will speak on "Testing and Adjusting Scale Beams," and Prof. W. M. Wilson of the University of Illinois on "Testing Knife Edges."

On Wednesday R. C. Meek will speak on "Waterproofing of Foundations."

The annual luncheon will be given Tuesday noon, the remainder of that afternoon being an executive session for members only. Some form of entertainment will be provided that afternoon for the visiting ladies.

Hess Direct Heat Driers

Have all the advantages and flexibility
of Hess Steam Heat Driers

WITHOUT

Expense and Bother of Steam Boilers

Simple to Install Simple to Operate Automatic

HESS DRIERS ARE PATENTED

WE DO NOT INFRINGE THE PATENTS
OF OTHERS. WE GUARANTEE THIS.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

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68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba



1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat
Drier and Cooler

Crowell Elevator Company

I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha Nebr.

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Feedstuffs

Feed Convention Dates.

The twenty-second annual convention of the American Feed Mfr's Ass'n will be held at the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind., on May 22, 23 and 24. Secretary Brown, for the Committee on Arrangements, is inviting suggestions as to program, speakers, etc.

Soy Beans in Illinois.

From figures compiled by the Illinois Dept. of Agriculture it is seen that while the increase in the soy bean acreage in 1929 over the previous year was only 2,000, there was an increase of 46,000 in the acreage devoted to the growing of the beans and a corresponding decrease in the acreage given over to the hay.

In several of the counties there are still practically no soy beans grown, but in the counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon, lying in the central part of the state, the acreage in 1929 totaled 191,500, or nearly one-fourth of the total for the entire state.

Feeding Scab-Infected Barley.

The farm utilization of scab-infected barley was the topic of discussion at the recent meeting of the American Phytopathological Society at Ames, Ia., the leading speakers being B. H. Roche, G. Bohstedt and Jas. G. Dickson.

The farm utilization of scab-infested barley has been economical, by feeding it to cattle, sheep and poultry. The ruminants and poultry make good gains in heavily scabbed grain with no apparent ill effects. Pigs, horses and dogs as well as man are very sensitive to the accumulated products in the infested grains and will not tolerate low percentages of badly scabbed kernels. No method has been found to date whereby badly scabbed grain can be fed economically to pigs. Scabbed grain should be fed to cattle, sheep or poultry on the farms rather than sold at a big discount at the elevator.

Scab-resistant cereal varieties were reported on by R. G. Shands, P. E. Hoppe and E. B. Mains.

Gibberella infection, scab, has played an important role during the past two seasons in further establishing such wheat varieties as Michigan Amber, Illinois No. 1 and Progress in corn-winter wheat area. There were marked differences in scab reaction in the wheat varieties tested the past few years with relatively less differences in the standard barley varieties. Testing and selecting for resistance have been difficult due to the complex relationship between the environment and the development of the diseases.

Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during December, 1929, compared with December, 1928, and for the twelve months ending with December, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	December		Twelve months ending Dec.	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Hay	729	1,330	12,183	15,820
Cottonseed cake	15,694	34,752	158,429	204,810
Linseed cake	23,437	22,214	349,516	273,737
Other oil cake	665	1,796	28,971	19,604
Cottonseed meal	14,637	25,519	73,355	85,698
Linseed meal	504	1,070	11,102	7,066
Other oil meal	722	73	5,432	2,539
Mixed dairy feeds	204	.....	2,281	.....
Mixed poultry feeds	446	.....	5,326	.....
Other prepared and mixed feeds	891	2,479	15,661	29,798
All other feeds	1,518	6,189	29,015	47,721

Scabby barley can be fed to cattle, sheep and poultry with good results.

Germany claims pigs were killed by feeding them scabby barley. Feeding experiments in the United States have not shown scabby barley to be responsible for a single death. Any death occurring during feeding experiments can be attributed to some secondary diseases such as flu or pneumonia.

Hogs recognize scabby barley by smell and not by taste.

No complaint has been received on any 1929 barley exported.

Millers and Feed Dealers at Buffalo.

At the annual midwinter meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers' Assn., which was held in Buffalo, N. Y., on Jan. 16 and 17, the principal subjects for discussion were the Agricultural Marketing Act; cash or credit sales, and getting more members and then getting them to attend the meetings.

President Frank J. Young, of Alden, presided and he told in an exceedingly interesting way of his experiences in going from a credit to a cash basis in the sale of feeds. Upon being asked as to what was meant by a cash sale, he said it meant the money on the table before the feed was delivered, although he sometimes takes a note or a check and agrees to hold it for five days.

Some of the other members said they wished they could go to a cash basis but were afraid they could not, as some of the dealers in their territory would never agree to such an arrangement.

Secretary Quinn of the G. & F. D. N. A. was present and talked about the Marketing Act. Among the other speakers were F. M. McIntyre, president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, D. A. Brown of Randolph, A. B. Archer of Conewango, a former secretary of the association, and L. L. Warner of Nioba.

The association will meet next summer in Jamestown.

SUCCESS BRAND
Selected Poultry Scraps 50% Protein
Digester Tankage 60% Protein
Makes Hogs Grow and Hens Lay. None Better for Profitable Production.
Samples on Request: Write or Phone, our expense.
UNITED BI-PRODUCTS CO.
Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.
822 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Live Stock Ex., E. St. Louis, Ill.



MANUFACTURERS

"Regal" 30% Protein

"Imperial" 33% Protein

Old Process Linseed Oil Meal
with Palatable Old
Process Screenings Oil Feed

IMPERIAL MEAL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS

ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.

Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

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CAREY-IZED SALT

Right in
Price
Quality
Real Service

Send for your copy of "The Book of Profits"

The Carey Salt Company
Hutchinson, Kansas

Omaha St. Louis Kansas City

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

A Warning to Business.

No business is self-sufficient. All lines of industry are naturally dependent to some extent, and in many ways what affects one affects all. Socialistic movements threatening to injure one line of business may not for the moment be felt by others, but the tendency of such movements, if unchecked, is to spread to other lines of business.

The thoughtful speech of John G. McHugh, quoted on page 106 of the Grain Dealers Journal for Jan. 22, shows plainly the effect upon other business of the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the activities of the Federal Farm Board thereunder.

The grain trade has no quarrel to pick with the farmer. It is sympathetic to every proper effort to advance his interests. It believes, however, that such extraordinary measures as the Agricultural Marketing Act do not in the long run benefit the farmer, and even if they do, it would be at such a frightfully unjust toll upon others as to be entirely unjustified.—The Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo.

Brazil ranks second to the United States in corn production.

Hight Elevator Co.

Receivers—Shippers

Decatur, Illinois

Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats
Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn
Soy Beans
Sunflower Seed

BULK OR SACKED

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison.

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

New Trademarks for Feedstuffs.

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., filed trademark ser. No. 287,133, the word "Farm-Tested," for stock and poultry feed.

Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., filed ser. trademark No. 285,688, the word "Checker," for an animal feed of cracked corn.

E. M. Hart, doing business as Feeders Co-operative System, Hastings, Neb., filed ser. trademark No. 293,178 the word "Midstate," in a decorative design, for stock and poultry feeds.

Wilkins-Rogers Milling Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., filed trademark ser. No. 293,303, the word "Washington" with a drawing of the Capitol dome, within two circles, for poultry and stock feeds.

Always-A-Head Mills, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill., filed trademark ser. No. 285,701, the word "Southern," for cereal and cereal products for use as foods or feeds, namely laying mash and scratch feed.

Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo., filed ser. trademark No. 282,062, the words "Egg Nuts," for live stock and poultry feeds. The same company filed ser. trademark No. 282,063, the word "Nutlets," for live stock and poultry feed; No. 282,064, the word "Chicklets," for poultry feed, and No. 282,065, the words "Cream Nuts," for live stock feed.

The Meridian Grain & Elev. Co., Meridian, Miss., filed ser. trademark No. 291,994, the words "Big League," with a picture of a baseball and a bat, for horse and mule feeds, poultry feeds, hog feeds, sheep feeds, dairy cattle feeds, etc. The same company filed ser. trademark No. 266,948, the word "Matchless," for horse, mule, poultry, hog, sheep and dairy feeds.

Denatured Grain in Switzerland.

The denaturing of alcohol is well understood in a land blessed or cursed with a Volstead Act, but why grain should be denatured in Switzerland is an involved question.

In order to further and support inland wheat growing, farmers are granted a certain subsidy or bonus on their own wheat milled for their own consumption at Government supervised mills. In order to prevent fraudulent abuse of this privilege a strict control of all imported grain is necessary.

The chemical-technical department of the Customs Office has now discovered another, better method of denaturing grain, and that is the dying of grain with liquid dyes by a specially constructed apparatus. This apparatus is placed over a filled sack, and small tubes pierce the sack and its contents, introducing liquid red dye (rosaniline and fuchsine).

Red dye was chosen as farmers are already familiar with it. Green dye will be used for denaturing "poison" wheat.

The cost of denaturing fodder grain (at the frontier) will thus be reduced to a minimum, and at the same time further control of the fodder to see that it is actually used only as fodder will become unnecessary.

With all the red tape and dyes the autocratic bureaucrats should be able to regulate the producers and their livestock to a revolutionary attitude.

Geo. N. Peek of Moline, Ill., on Feb. 6 was elected pres. of National Cornstalk Processes, Inc. Dr. O. H. Sweeney, industrial chemist, Iowa State College, Ames, is a director, and the company will manufacture wallboard under patents owned by the college.

Dealer Liable for Poison in Feed.

Over the 'phone Louis Blanchard ordered "two bags of cracked corn feed for the fowls" from the grain store of Morris Kronick. Some of it was fed to chickens and ducks on Blanchard's farm and they died, an analysis by a chemist showing that the cracked corn contained paris green.

The Superior Court of Hampden County, Massachusetts, decided in favor of defendant Kronick, but the Supreme Judicial Court reversed this on Dec. 30, 1929, saying:

By section 17, cl. 1, of the Sales Act, G. L. c. 106, it is provided that "Where the buyer, expressly or by implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, and it appears that the buyer relies on the seller's skill or judgment, whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose."

The testimony, if believed, warranted the finding that the plaintiff made known to the defendant the particular purpose for which the cracked corn was required, namely, "feed for the fowls," and relied on the defendant's skill or judgment, and consequently that there was an implied warranty that the grain was reasonably fit for that purpose. Reliance upon the defendant's skill or judgment could be inferred at least as readily from the evidence here as from that in Ward v. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 231 Mass. 90, 120 N. E. 225, 5 A. L. R. 242. The testimony warranted the finding, also, that there was a breach of this warranty. It was error, therefore, to direct a verdict for the defendant.—169 N. E. Rep. 438.

Bill to Protect Drafts of Collecting Merchants.

Grain shippers and merchants in every line employing drafts in collections are urged to support the Strong Bill, H. R. 5634, to safeguard the proceeds of drafts collected thru banks that become insolvent, and reading as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; that upon appointment of a receiver of any national bank the transferor of a negotiable instrument transferred to such bank for collection shall be a preferred creditor in the amount of the liability of such bank, if such negotiable instrument (1) is drawn against the delivery of an accompanying document of title relating to real or personal property; (2) has been transferred to such bank after the enactment of this act; and (3) has been collected, either in whole or in part by such bank. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any case where the transfer is a depositor in the bank and the proceeds of collection have been credited by the bank to his account.

Books Received

FEEDSTUFFS LAWS DIGEST No. 5 has just been issued by C. J. Kucera, Kansas City, Mo., sec'y-traffic mgr. of the Southwestern Millers League. The book covers feedingstuffs laws in the various states, weights and measures, bleached flour definitions, rules and regulations as adopted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Feed Control officials of the U. S., and sections of the federal pure food law. Price \$5.

THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE has issued its twenty-sixth biennial report covering the years 1927-28. The report covers treating blackhull kafir for smut, a chapter on the profits accruing from scientific farming, and thruout particular emphasis is laid on statistics. The subject of agriculture in Kansas is herein treated from every angle, with progressive and helpful hints scattered within this 597-page book. Maps showing the production of grains by counties are both very comprehensive and helpful. By J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the Board, supervising editor, Topeka, Kan.

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with

ANHEUSER-BUSCH :: ST. LOUIS

Color and design of bag registered U. S. Pat. Off.

Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds, Flour and Cereals

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.

NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Nutrena

In Golden Bags

Write for circulars, samples and prices; complete information on request.

35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Eastern Federation Program.

Among the speakers on the program for the mid-winter convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be D. K. Steenbergh, who will talk on "Organizing to Meet the Problems of the Feed Industry"; M. R. Horton, whose subject will be "Does a Business Slogan Pay"; Judge R. C. Harper, who will discuss "The Importance of the Retail Dealer to the Farmer," and Prof. F. B. Morrison, whose topic will be "Mineral and Vitamin Requirements of Dairy Cows."

Farm relief and other matters of interest to the dealers will be gone into; there will be opportunity for open forum discussion, and a banquet with an evening of vaudeville entertainment.

This convention is to be held at the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., on Feb. 20 and 21.

Protein in Feeds.

Every feeder recognizes the desirability of using balanced rations. The old plan of using home-grown grains, consisting largely of wheat, corn and oats, for feeding all kinds of live stock and poultry, is no longer followed by progressive feeders.

High protein supplements are now recognized as being a necessity. For some purposes animal or fish proteins have been found superior and for others vegetable proteins are preferred.

Not all proteins are digestible, however, and there has been agitation in some quarters to have analysis tags show the percentage of digestible protein rather than simple protein. The difficulty with such a proposal, however, is that digestibility is something that is hard to determine. Different cows in a dairy herd; different hogs in a drove of swine, and different chicks in a flock of poultry will make effective use of different quantities of any feed that may be given them. Much depends upon the general health of the individual animal, upon the care given it, and upon the quantity and quality of the other feeds that are made available.

Much of the agitation for a change in the method of labeling these special feeds arose from the fact that it was found that a few unscrupulous mixers were putting into some of their feeds, ingredients that were high in protein, but valueless from a feed standpoint. Dr. Kraybill, analyst for Indiana, told the grain dealers of that state, at one of their conventions, that his department had found one brand of ready mixed feeds that contained ground up horses' hoofs and another, old printers' rollers, similarly treated.

Too the very great credit of the manufacturers of ready mixed feeds, it need only be said that instances of this kind are rare indeed, and that analyses made of thousands of samples by state and other laboratories show their products to contain only good feeding materials and in the proportion specified on the tags.

Production of Alfalfa Meal.

The production of alfalfa meal during Dec. 1929, was larger than for any other month in the year except January, totaling 42,669 tons. Production was nearly 15,000 tons ahead of November and almost 11,000 tons greater than in December, 1928.

Production in tons:			
Month.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1927-28.
July	23,682	26,707	14,674
August	27,569	38,716	19,738
September	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,848	33,132	37,760
December	42,669	31,898	35,739
January		51,232	40,228
February		37,393	30,246
March		27,893	25,551
April		14,659	17,865
May		9,686	16,001
June		19,385	26,492
Total for year		374,053	328,658

Soy Beans in Industry.

BY OTTO EISENSCHIML,

Mgr. Scientific Oil Compounding Co., Chicago, before University of Illinois farmers week meeting.

One of the factors which will at all times determine the value of soy beans to the farmer is the price obtainable for the oil they contain. The oil yield from a bushel of beans amounts to approximately one gallon, which on today's market is worth about 65c, but has fluctuated in times past between 45c and \$1.00. These prices are in tank cars, f. o. b. Illinois shipping points.

Naturally it is of great importance to the growers of soy beans to create a good market for soy bean oil. The more industries that can be induced to adopt this oil in their processes, the larger the amount of oil that can be sold and the higher the price that may be obtained for it.

At the present time there are three main lines of consumption open for consideration—the edible fat industry, the soap industry and the paint and varnish line. The soap industry will consume practically any amount of oil offered it, but only at competitive prices; and as any saponifiable matter from garbage grease up must be considered a competitive substance, it is not a very hopeful field so far as prices go. The edible fats also can consume enormous quantities of soy bean oil, but the competition here is more limited, cottonseed oil and corn oil being the principal rivals. Soy bean oil tends towards rancidity and is not well-liked in this line. The paint and varnish industry can only absorb a well-defined amount of soy bean oil, but at times at a very satisfactory price; here the price of linseed oil is the governing factor.

At the present time soy bean oil is not well enough known in any of these branches of industry and, therefore, is working against a handicap that extends from the purchasing agent down to the last man at the kettle. A great deal of experimental work has to be done by factories that may be induced to substitute soy bean oil for other products now in use, and a sufficient concession in price has to be made at present for introductory purposes.

Concentrated propaganda work on the part of those interested seems to be indicated as a desirable measure. This propaganda work should include executives and purchasing agents, as well as chemists and practical men in the factories. Besides using proper advertising propaganda along the lines indicated, a research bureau ought to be established by all the soy bean oil interests in an endeavor to open new outlets for the oil or to overcome difficulties now encountered in the industries mentioned.

Don't let anyone dream that soy bean oil will sell on its merits alone. The best silk stockings would not sell for a quarter a pair if they were put into a dark basement instead of being displayed in the street windows.

J. P. PARKS MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 61

RED IRON OXIDE

86% Iron

IRON-COP

A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

Write for feeding data and full information

TAMMS SILICA CO.

228 N. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

LINSEED MEAL

34% and 30%

CALL "STORMY"

Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

SALT

ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

PROMPT SERVICE

FAVORABLE
PRICES

MORTON SALT COMPANY

208 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Feed System Engineers—Plant Designs Special Feedmill Machinery—Feed Formulas

DRIED BUTTERMILK AND SKIMMED MILK
Packed 100-lb. Paper-Lined Bags

S. T. EDWARDS & CO.

INCORPORATED

110 N. Franklin St.

CHICAGO

Feed Trade Notes

Feed Trade Notes.

MOLASSES as a feed ingredient is now being made in commercial quantities, from wood, in a plant located near Hamburg, Germany.

FARMERS in sections of Delaware are reported as finding that equal parts of corn and sunflower seeds are better than all corn, as a hog fattener.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Feed Dealers of Washington is to be held at the Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Wash., on Feb. 21. Manager Floyd Oles is promising all who attend a pleasant and a profitable time.

INCORPORATION of Federal Feeder Service, Inc., with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, and with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio, has just been announced. The new company is headed by H. W. Nieman, Frank L. Myers and Charles Kortier.

KASCO MILLS, of Toledo, have been conducting a series of meetings in Northwestern Ohio for the purpose of telling poultry raisers about the mineral requirements in poultry feeding. Robert Quait, a chemist and poultry nutrition expert of Newark, N. J., was the principal speaker.

THE AMERICAN Nat'l Livestock Ass'n, at its recent meeting in Denver, voted to raise and spend \$100,000 per year in advertising beef. The amount is to be raised by a levy of one cent per head on all cattle and calves sold at public markets or at private sale, by members of the organization.

WISCONSIN FEED RULES and regulations are about to be circulated in printed form, according to C. S. Hill, chairman of the inspection commission of the state department of agriculture and marketing. Purity, truth in advertising, standardization of live stock feeds, are included in the 17 concisely stated regulations governing sales and inspection.

THE 1930 YEAR BOOK of the Association of American Feed Control Officials, is off the press and copies may be procured from Secretary-Treasurer L. E. Bopst at College Park, Md., at 20 cents each. This issue contains all definitions, regulations and standards that have thus far been adopted by the organization, and should prove of interest and value to all manufacturers of feeds.

Airplanes are being used by Mussolini in his "Battle of Wheat" to distribute circulars to farmers in Italy. Recently 350,000 handbills were so spread over the provinces of Pistoria and Florence.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocoonut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid
Feeders for mills	Iodide
Fish meal	Salt
Formulas	Screenings
	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Moldy Sweet Clover Dangerous.

Veterinarians in No. Dakota, after exhaustive tests, have found that feeding moldy sweet clover hay to cattle is dangerous. Fifteen cows that recently died on the farm of Joe Warnek, near Wilton, and which were thought to have been poisoned by some unknown enemy, were examined by state veterinarians and the moldy hay, which had produced internal bleeding, was announced as the cause.

Iowa Manufacturers Organize.

At a meeting which was held in Des Moines on Jan. 21, the feed manufacturers of Iowa formally launched the Iowa Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and elected the following officers: President, Milton Liggett, of Seymour; vice pres., A. L. Goetzman, of Des Moines, and secretary, W. I. Sargent, of Des Moines.

Due to almost impassable roads, many of those who had planned to be present could not go, but the meeting made up in interest and in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers.

Opens Millfeed Futures Market.

After many weeks of planning the Portland, Ore., Grain Exchange formally opened its millfeed futures market, on Feb. 3. Four monthly deliveries are now being traded in, Feb., Mar., Apr. and May and one new month will be added as the current one expires. Sessions are to be of thirty minutes duration, opening one hour before the close of trading in the wheat pit and closing a half an hour before the wheat pit close.

Among the rules adopted was one which provides a fee of 50 cents for each 50 tons; one which provides that all purchases and sales shall be on the basis of red, white or standard millrun, packed in good merchantable sacks, weighing 80 lbs. net, each, on track at Portland, and one which provides that millrun shall consist of pure bran and pure shorts combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling, that it shall be sound, cool and sweet, containing no smut or weed seeds and not to exceed 10% fiber, not to exceed 15% moisture and not less than 12% protein.

Brokerage commissions for non-members are 25 cents per ton, and for members, 10. Where deliveries are made for sales, or taken for purchases, an additional charge of 50 cents is made for non-members and 10 cents for members.

Quotations are to be made in dollars or multiples of 1/4 of a dollar per ton.

Hay Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	112	114		
Cincinnati	9,130	7,656		
Kansas City	21,384	24,624	9,840	11,172
Milwaukee	144	336	12	
Peoria	70	700	50	40
Ft. Worth	880	1,023		22
San Francisco	2,745			

Feed Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs, in tons, at the various markets during January, as compared with January, 1929, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	824	1,298		
Boston	188	327		
Chicago	17,465	16,207	44,673	44,416
Cincinnati	270	840		
Kansas City	7,800	10,420	17,920	18,800
Milwaukee		300	12,110	10,145
Peoria	30,860	29,160	52,473	50,840
New York	60	20		
San Francisco	671			

YEAST is Essential
FOR POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK INCLUDED
Early Riser Animal-Poultry Yeast
in Your Feeds. Manufactured by
Reel Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY
Sales Representative

360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

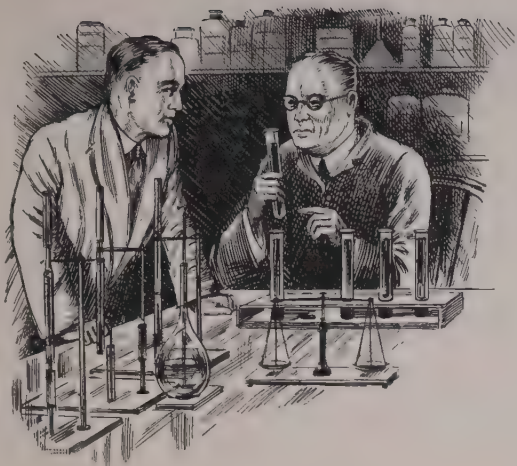
BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. F. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.



From Laboratories of Customers come reports verifying NOPCO claims

In these days of scientific feeding, many feed manufacturers maintain well-equipped laboratories for the study of feed problems. NOPCO Cod Liver Oil products, standardized to uniform potency, have been repeatedly tested in these laboratories. As a result, many of the largest feed manufacturers have standardized on NOPCO brands of Cod Liver Oil.

Two Products Made Available to Feed Manufacturers Exclusively For One Ton of All Mash use:

5 lbs. of NOPCO-X Cod Liver Oil or

2½ lbs. of NOPCO-XX Cod Liver Oil

Both brands are manufactured under the Columbia University patented process. First, we extract the anti-rachitic (Vitamin D) factor from the vast stores of cod liver oil which we handle for industrial purposes. The potency of the extract is then determined. Next, the correct amount is added to a pure steam-rendered cod liver oil of natural strength which has been tested for both Vitamins A and D. Finally, the reenforced product is proved by feeding it at the recommended rate to chicks kept in a windowless room. These chicks are raised to the age of eight weeks. They must show satisfactory growth and complete freedom from rickets.

Superior Results—Lowest Costs

NOPCO-X and NOPCO-XX differ only in the amount of extract added. Both can be depended upon to give satisfactory results at low cost when used at the percentages recommended. Authorized manufacturers are supplied with NOPCO Guarantee tags for use in or on the bags.

National advertising is educating poultrykeepers everywhere to look for the NOPCO Guarantee when purchasing ready-mixed feed. Let this advertising boost your sales.

Write for the NOPCO plan and current prices.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc.

Executive Office and Factory: 35 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

Boston, Mass.

Chicago, Ill.

St. Johns, Newfoundland



Semi-Solid Buttermilk

NOTHING ADDED

SELF-PRESERVED
WITH OWN LACTIC ACID

REAL BUTTERMILK, RICH IN BUTTER FAT—NOT SKIM MILK

Proves what it is by what it does

Making a good profit for the dealer is not the only thing that selling *Semi-Solid Buttermilk* does for him. It also helps him in putting across his other feeds—helps them make good because it is the greatest supplement to any hog or poultry feed. It aids digestion wherever used and keeps poultry and hogs healthy, thrifty and free from disease.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk increases production in both poultry and hogs, to such an extent, that it turns losses into profits for many farmers, and

makes them good paying customers instead of credit customers.

Dealers, Mill Owners and Grinders build a year 'round business, good will and greater volume with *Semi-Solid Buttermilk* because of its value to the feeder. Poultry and hog raisers today know the necessity of feeding milk; Government authorities recommend it; experimental stations have proven it, and *Semi-Solid Buttermilk* makes milk available, in any quantity, at any time, anywhere.

Thousands of DEALERS Can't be Wrong

Wise dealers in every part of the country are cashing in on *Semi-Solid Buttermilk* by recommending it and by building their rations around it. They have seen their buttermilk sales grow in a short time from a one-barrel order to where they are selling from one to three carloads each month. They know what *Semi-Solid Buttermilk* does for their customers and when they make a profit for their customers they know they are building a profitable, lasting business for themselves.

Write today for our dealer proposition in your local territory.

Consolidated Products Co., 2400 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago

Developing Demand for Feed.

The handling of the right kind or right brand of side lines frequently causes the country elevator manager a lot of trouble. He may take on a product that is good and be able to sell it at a price that is right, but unless either the manufacturer or the country dealer does something to develop a fair-sized demand neither quality nor price can mean much in the way of profit.

In discussing this matter with the owner of an Indiana elevator recently, he said that when he originally contracted to handle a well known brand of poultry feeds, he had supposed that all of the farmers in his county were familiar with the brand and knew what the different feeds might be expected to do. He said, however, that it did not take him very long to discover that the farmers were either woefully ignorant on the subject or that they had no faith in the manufacturers' claims.

Confronted by this situation, this man decided to go, temporarily, into the poultry raising

business, just to prove to himself and his farmer friends that the various feeds would produce the advertised results. After devoting all of his spare time during one winter to a study of how to care for poultry, and specializing in the literature supplied by his particular manufacturer, he bought 500 baby chicks and fed them as directed.

Early in July he sold off the cockerels for enough to pay for his chicks and all of their feed up to that time, and the pullets laid enough eggs during the late fall and winter to give him a nice profit on the year's experiment. He was not yet satisfied, however, and as soon as possible, the second year, he bought 1,000 baby chicks, and as he then knew better how to manage things, his profits were considerably more than doubled.

He proceeded to capitalize upon his experience, and as he was then able to talk to poultry raisers in a language with which they were familiar, his calls upon them never failed to evoke their interest. Orders, at first, were

small, and for experimental purposes only, but results proved the value of proper feeding and a good steady trade in this particular brand is now enjoyed by this enterprising dealer.

Bitter complaint was made in the Senate Feb. 3 by La Follette that American dye manufacturers were charging 500 per cent more than the price of pre-war dyes and yet selling abroad at one-third the price. Is not this what the farm board proposes to do with wheat. What will the bread eaters do about it when they find it out?

Warns Against Fraudulent Salesman.

James G. Halpin, poultryman at the University of Wisconsin, is warning poultry growers of that state against a fraudulent salesman who is offering a poultry tonic at \$8.50 for 15 pounds, and stating that he is an agent for the university and has a report showing that this quantity is necessary for the particular grower's flock.

CANDIED COPRA—**FEEDING MOLASSES
IN NEW FORM**

Molasses in meal form for commercial and custom mixers. Meet the growing demand for molasses feeds with your own products. It is easy to add molasses to every formula with Candied Copra—no mess and no trouble and it gives wonderful results.

THE WOOSTER FEED MANUFACTURING CO.
Wooster, Ohio

**Profits for YOU
Selling Dog Foods**

Hundreds of seed dealers are making real profits selling Miller's A-1 Dog Foods. Famous for their health and body building qualities, nationally advertised with local tie-ups, Miller's gives you a quick-selling, good profit line. A surprisingly small investment is needed for a complete stock. Send today for complete details.

Battle Creek Dog Food Company

164 State Street

Battle Creek, Mich.

The Haines Feed Mixer

(Patented)

All Standard Haines Feed Mixers are built with the receiving hopper 16" above the level of the operating floor.

When preferred, Haines Mixers can be furnished with the top of the receiving hopper designed to rest at floor level as illustrated.



Send for
Bulletin 20-G

Manufactured and Sold in
Canada by
Kipp-Kelly, Limited
64 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO

THE BURTON MIXER

has been sold to hundreds of elevator and feed companies throughout the feeding states and we have never heard of one which failed to make its owner a profit.

Invented by a practical feed manufacturer, it embodies such important details as exactly correct speed of conveyor, proper relation of baffle plates to mixing trough, loads and empties from same end, uses a minimum of power and requires very little floor space.

If you are thinking of installing a profitable mixing department, or considering replacement of your present equipment, write for our illustrated bulletin, prices and terms.

**BURTON FEED & MIXER CO.**

DETROIT

MICHIGAN

A 1930 Product

The HAINES Double Trucut Cereal Mill

A machine for manufacturing poultry feeds to meet the keenest competition.

Double ground shear cut steel knives.

Self balancing grading sieves.

Full ball bearing equipped.

No sieves or screens to change in cutting corn, wheat, kaffir, etc.

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Caledonia, Ohio

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Self-feed rolls insure steady, even distribution of grain or roughage to the hammers.

Retarding Screen Principle increases capacity.

Reversible, 3-ply Hammers give double service.

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Low Speed—2,000 to 2,400 r.p.m. means safety of operation.

Five Roller Bearings at critical points save power.

Rockwood UNI-PULL Drive gives automatic belt control, always the right tension.

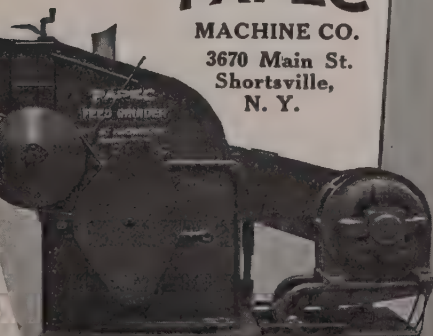
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**"Yes. Your Capacity
Tables look fine, but
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with a 50 H. P. motor"**



George C. Allen of the Allen Feed Mill was skeptical. He'd seen most of the hammer mills and attrition mills operate and had decided to install one of them.

But when he saw the Blue Streak in actual demonstration side by side with his choice, he bought the Blue Streak "without a word."

READ HIS LETTER: "I felt sorry for your mill before this test, but will say I was surprised at the big capacity when the test was over. This mill (Blue Streak No. 50) has been operating a sufficient length of time to convince me that it is far superior to any other custom feed mill, hammer or other type. As you well know, the performance of the mill was responsible for the sale to me."

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Throughout the field and in every official test Blue Streak is the unqualified choice. It wins on merit alone—bigger capacity and lower power costs.

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GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

Prater Pulverizer Company.

Blue Streak
Triple
Reduction Process
CUSTOM MILL

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Feeding Baby Chicks.

Grain Dealers Journal: How old should baby chicks be before they are given their first feed?
—Thomas A. Johnson, Kansas City.

Answer: Most hatcheries, in sending out baby chicks, say they should not be fed for from 48 to 60 hours. Before it is hatched, the baby chick is nourished by the yolk of the egg and it is maintained that this yolk must be well absorbed before other feed is provided or trouble is likely to result. Recent experiments by poultry departments in a number of the state colleges, however, seem to indicate that by providing special rations they may be fed when only 24 hours old and that it is an advantage to adopt this plan. Extensive experiments are to be conducted this spring, and within another year more definite information will doubtless be available.

Grit Necessary for Poultry.

With the feeding of oystershell many poultrymen neglect to supply grit to their birds. Some think that they do not need grit. It is a fact, however, that hens fed grit get more good out of their feed and lay better and maintain proper body weight much better than those fed no grit. Where grit is not fed the hens pick feathers and eat straw and fibrous material to such an extent that there is not sufficient room in their digestive systems for concentrated grain products that produce eggs and body weight.

Where the flock is confined ordinary fine gravel should be placed before them in open boxes. The coarse stones that are left after a few days should be removed and a new supply of gravel placed in the boxes. Anything as cheap as ordinary gravel is should not be neglected in the hen's ration.

Feeding and Egg Production.

A drop in egg laying of early hatched pullets can be prevented by watching the amount of feed they eat, advises the poultry department at Cornell University.

A flock of 100 Leghorn pullets laying fifty per cent must eat from twenty-four to twenty-five pounds of grain and mash daily. A decline of only two pounds of feed from the necessary amount that should be eaten by one hundred birds, is enough to cause a falling-off of egg production.

The feeder's problem is to have the flock eat the required amount daily. For various reasons, some difficult to determine, the birds may refuse to eat what they should. At the same time they become increasingly inactive. If the slump continues, a partial molt may result. Such conditions may start as the result of changes in feeds and feeding and general management, outbreaks of disease, poor ventilation, or poor breeding, but probably most frequently from violent changes in the weather.

It is best to try to check the slump before it has progressed far. If, however, the birds have dropped off in production, the next best thing is to bring them out of it as quickly as possible. In either case there are several practices that may prove helpful at this season.

Increase the hours of artificial illumination, if necessary, so that the birds have a fourteen-hour day. Feed cod liver oil, mixing one pint in each one hundred pounds of dry mash or one ounce daily in the scratch grain or in the wet mash for fifty hens. Feed a wet mash composed of the regular dry mash moistened with skimmed milk or water, preferably just before the night feeding of grain. Continue to keep the dry mash before the birds. Liquid skimmed milk is advised even though there is powdered milk in the mash. The revised Cornell mash formula calls for fifty pounds of dried skimmed milk or buttermilk in every five hundred pounds of the mixture.

Whey-Powder as Health Insurance for Baby Chicks.

A milk-derivative, whey-powder, will prove as great a boon to baby-chicks in the future as milk is to human babies.

This is the interesting conclusion reached by F. H. Clickner, professor of Nutritional Research of Rutgers University and research chemist of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, who has just reported on the results of his several years of research into disease resistance and health maintenance among poultry.

American farmers and poultrymen have long recognized the general importance of proper feeding to successful raising of fowls. Professor Clickner's chemical experiments have now led to a simple solution of problems of maintaining a high health level in poultry.

Proceeding on the theory that a food most valuable to man in health-maintenance, milk, and its ancient derivative, whey, might have as vital a place in the prevention and arresting of disease in poultry, Dr. Clickner began his experiments, which have just resulted in the formula for whey-powder. This new formula he calls "Kraco" in honor of the corporation under whose direction Dr. Clickner's experiments have been made over a period of several years at Rutgers University and in laboratory and field tests throughout the United States.

What is the "Kraco" formula? Briefly it is the concentrated whey of cheese, containing a phenomenally high percentage of milk-sugar and all of the soluble minerals of milk, especially phosphorus, all of the food-elements vital in setting up resistance to disease and maintaining health in poultry.

Some revolutionary discoveries in the chemistry of poultry feeds are revealed in the report of Dr. Clickner. The provision of mineral salts in correct balance in the diet is as important to the health of poultry as to the human being, Professor Clickner has found in experiments with thousands of chicks all over the United States.

Early experiments in the use of Kraco in poultry feeding were carried on by Professor Clickner in the prevention of the dread poultry disease, coccidiosis, which has for so many years taken heavy toll in the poultry-yard.

Professor Clickner's extensive research in poultry-feeding began in 1925. Milk-sugar feed as the basis for health-maintenance in chicks was thoroughly tested on poultry farms throughout the United States. A brood of 1,200 baby chicks at the Green Brook Poultry Farm, a New Jersey state certified farm, were started on a mash feed containing 15% of the whey powder known as Kraco milk-sugar feed. The entire brood was permitted to run on soil heavily infected with coccidiosis organisms. The result was that 93% of the fowls were raised to the age of ten weeks—the danger period, without signs of coccidiosis.

The same brooder house and grounds were used three times during the spring of 1925 with the same gratifying results.

MORE EXTENSIVE EXPERIMENTS were carried on the following spring on several farms near the towns of Hammond and Vineland, New Jersey. In these experiments 10% of the Kraco milk-sugar feed was added to the regular feed of the chicks. The most favorable results were obtained and no coccidiosis reported among the chickens.

First experiments with the use of the milk-whey remedy for the parasitic infection, coccidiosis, were conducted by Professor Clickner at the Smith Brothers farm near Vineland. The maximum time required to arrest and eliminate acute coccidiosis infections was ten days. These cases were treated with a mash using 25% to 30% Kraco in the feed.

The parasitic disease, and leg-weakness, the two chief disease among poultry, were found



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to yield with miraculous speed to the use of this ancient milk-derivative, whey-powder. In all cases under experiment, not only was the disease situation completely controlled by the use of whey-powder, but uniformly superior chickens resulted, chickens with a high degree of pigmentation, yellow shanks and beaks.

Although whey has been known for centuries, this powdered milk-derivative, whey-powder, used in all tests was perfected in a form effective for feeding, in 1929 after years of experimentation.

The major ingredient of Kraco, milk-lactose or milk-sugar, constitutes 75% of the product. Heretofore 50% has been considered the maximum milk-sugar content of milk-derivatives which could be obtained.

MILK-SUGAR IN its powdered form is readily soluble. It is also free from the flinty crystals which often result from the obtaining of milk-sugar by precipitation.

The function of the milk-sugar is to pro-

duce in the intestine of the bird sufficient lactic-acid to combat the bacteria. After a few days of feeding milk sugar, sufficient acidity is produced in the ceca of the bird to destroy the parasite of the coccidiosis, Professor Clickner's report shows.

The lactic acid produced by the action of milk whey powder, in addition to destroying disease infections, produces an acidity of the entire system which greatly aids the assimilation of minerals necessary to bone development.

The acid reaction also retards or neutralizes harmful organisms in the intestine, especially the B-coli which is the gas-producing organism giving distress.

All the soluble minerals of milk so valuable in poultry feeding are said to be contained in Kraco, especially phosphorus. In many cases of feeding, emphasis has been laid too heavily upon the calcium content of feed, and phosphorus has been neglected. This is a dangerous situation, for phosphorus is then drawn from

other important sources in the body, robbing them to build bone.

Experimental work at Rutgers has proved that the effectiveness of the minerals in milk sugar is produced by the improved ration of phosphorus to calcium in proper bone development.

THE PROTEIN OF Kraco is also lower, containing from 12% to 15%, the major part of which is lacto-albumin, found by Mendel and Osborne of Yale to be the most valuable of the milk-proteins.

The addition of the milk-sugar feed to accustomed rations does not disturb, but rather helps the formula which is maintained already. It is a simple matter for the poultry men to add sufficient Kraco to give 20% milk-sugar feed.

When disease conditions are completely arrested it is equally easy to reduce the milk-sugar contents to the 5% desirable for proper growth and permanent disease resistance.

RED DURUM—MILLING WHEAT CORN—OATS—BARLEY

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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Says Mr. L. A. Larson of the Farmers Exchange at Benson, Minn. It is perfection in grinding equipment and we are thoroughly satisfied with our purchase.

The above letter came unsolicited from Mr. Larson after he had installed and operated his Monarch Attrition Mill several months.

MONARCH ATTRITION MILL

We would appreciate the opportunity to explain the advantages of owning a Monarch Attrition Mill for feed grinding to you in person. A card requesting our catalog D or a request for a sales representative will bring you full information without obligating you in any way.

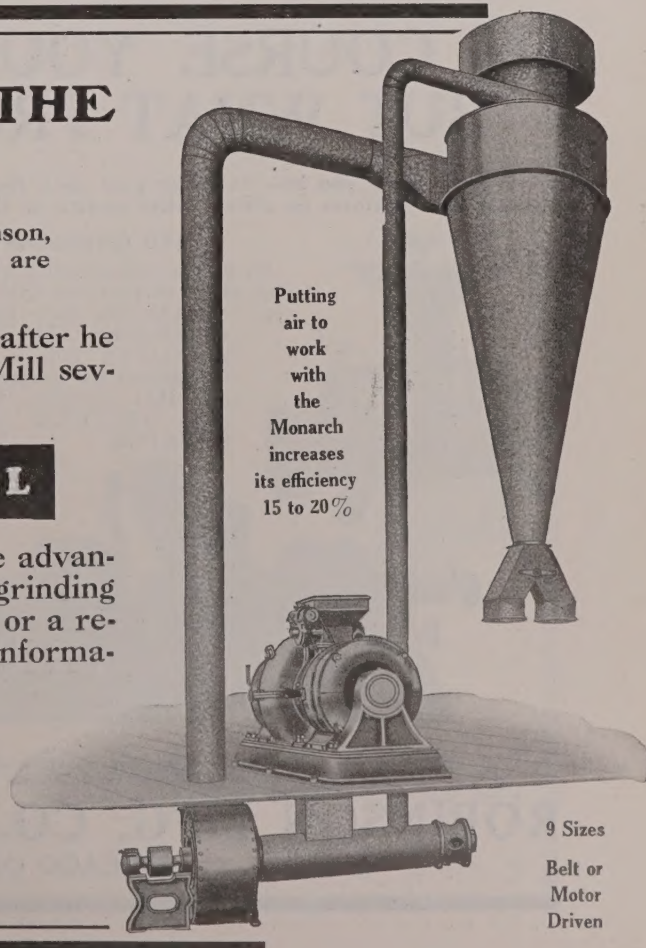
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Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDSStraight Oats Mixed Oats
Operating HIAWATHA MILL**Less Livestock, Hence Less Feed Demand.**

The crop reporting board of the U. S. D. A. says there were 4,280,000 fewer hogs on feed on Jan. 1, 1930, than on Jan. 1, 1929, and 8,000,000 fewer than on Jan. 1, 1928. There was an increase over each of the preceding years in the number of cattle and calves and in sheep and lambs, but due to the heavy decrease in the number of hogs, total live stock on feed number about 2,000,000 less than a year ago and 3,000,000 less than two years ago.

This decrease will mean a substantial reduction in the total demand for feeds and it will be accentuated by the fact that very heavy hogs are no longer wanted and it, of course, does not take as much to produce one weighing around 200 pounds as it does one weighing 275 or 300.

Kansas City Feed Club Banquet.

When a big group of feed men get together and have had a good dinner, they are always ready for some fun. The members of the Kansas City Feed Club demonstrated the correctness of that statement at their recent dinner and "fun-fest" at the Kansas City Athletic Club.

There were about 140 present and J. T. Sexton, the president of the club, presided at the dinner, with Oscar Straube acting as toastmaster. J. P. Parks and George Hoyland furnished some special entertainment which was greeted with uproarious applause. Bridge and other games followed and when adjournment was taken, at a rather late (early) hour, every one voted the party a most enjoyable affair.



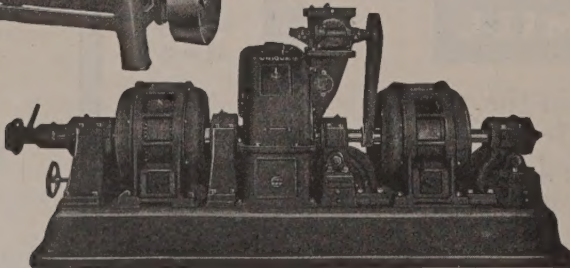
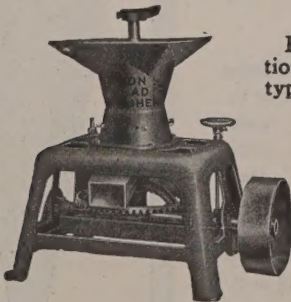
Kansas City's Feed Club Celebrates Its Second Birthday.

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

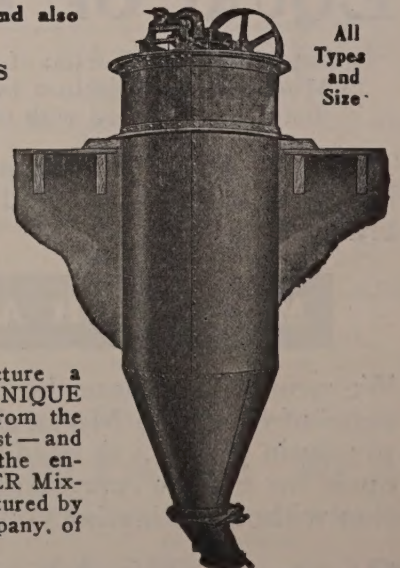
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Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.

**FEED MIXERS**

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.

All
Types
and
Size

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

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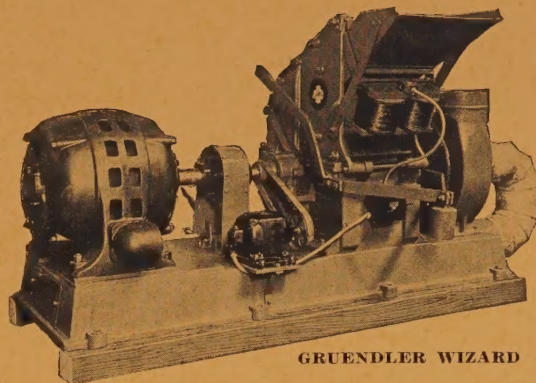
The improved **GRUENDLER** Standard Ball Bearing Whirl Beater Feed Grinder, for commercial and all custom grinding can now be truthfully called the "**WIZARD**" of all Feed Mills.

With over 45 years' experience in building hammer mills, and being familiar with all types of Feed Grinders, we know and can prove by Nielsen Surveys or competitive tests, the **GRUENDLER** is "America's Leading Hammer Mill."

The thorough superiority of the "**WIZARD**" its outstanding completeness in quality is an inheritance of **GRUENDLER** distinguished hands. By its superlative performance, its remarkable endurance and the added measure of goodness so evident in it everywhere, the new "**WIZARD**" proves its right to carry this symbol, besides its name.

No where is the leadership of this new "**WIZARD**" more marked than in its performance, capacity is phenomenal, truly beating **GRUENDLER'S** own record. The "**WIZARD**" has all the **GRUENDLER** improvements of recent years—magnetic spout, new patented drop cage screen, a hand brake for quick stopping and is mounted on cast iron base.

This is an economical machine of unusually large capacity for all custom and commercial grinding.



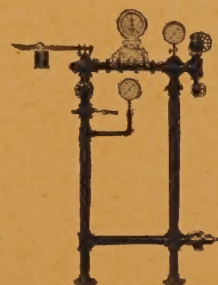
GRUENDLER WIZARD

The improved Gruendler Standard Ball Bearing Whirl Beater—"WIZARD" of them all, mounted on cast iron base with spout magnet, hand brake for quick stopping and patented drop cage quick change screen feature.

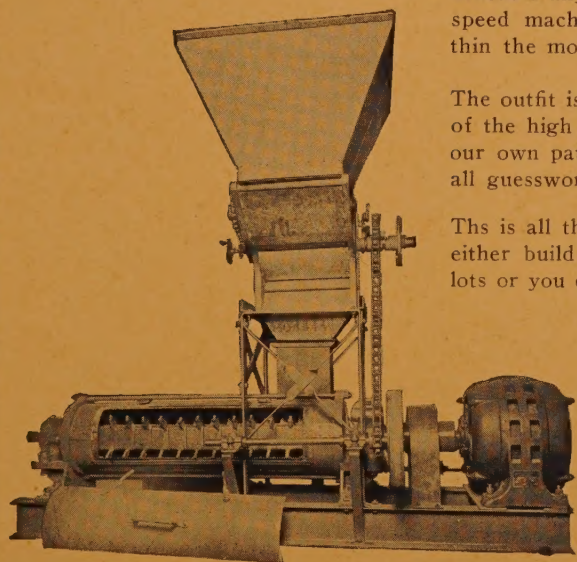
With **GRUENDLER Molasses process** you can manufacture any formula on the market. This is a high speed machine. It is not necessary to use heat to thin the molasses at any time or any place.

The outfit is very simple. We show a small cut here of the high speed mixer and the control stand, with our own patented percentage valve, which takes out all guesswork.

This is all there is to it, except the piping. You can either build a vat to handle black strap in carload lots or you can pipe right from the drums.



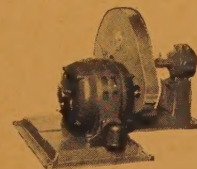
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We have and will furnish a blue print on this entire installation. In fact, we have blue prints of many installations on both dry and molasses mixing plants. Also for custom and commercial grinding. We furnish requirements for complete clean-



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Grain cleaners driven by eccentrics
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Junk your present eccentric drive
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